Reporter's Companion

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The

Reporter's Companion.

BY BENN PITMAN AND R. P. PROSSER, A. B.

Cincinnati, O.
PHONOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE.

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TO

ISAAC PITMAN, ESQ.,

THE INVENTOR OF PHONOGRAPHY,

BY WHOSE GENIUS, ENERGY, AND SACRIFICES,

THE SYSTEM HAS BEEN BROUGHT

TO ITS PRESENT STATE OF COMPARATIVE PERFECTION,

THIS WORK

IS RESPECTFULLY AND AFFECTIONATELY DEDICATED

BY THE AUTHORS,

BENN PITMAN.

R. P. PROSSER.

Phonographic Institute, Cincinnati, O.

INTRODUCTION.

1. The present work consists of the following divisions:

1st. An Exposition of the principles of abbreviation, employed in Phonographic Reporting, and practical hints to aid the student in the acquirement of Verbatim Writing.

2nd. A Vocabulary of Reporting Grammalogues, Contracted Words, Phraseograms, Words of Common Occurrence, or Difficult Formation, and Words that may be written in two or more ways, (one only of which is admissible,) alphabetically arranged.

3rd. A Series of Progressive Exercises, wherein the Phonographer is gradually led from the simplest to the most abbreviated style of Phonographic Reporting.

2. The advantages secured by an alphabetical list of the *materiel* employed in Phonographic Reporting, are so apparent, that it is surprising such an arrangement has not been previously adopted. The Vocabulary contains all that is to be found in Mr. Isaac Pitman's *Reporter's Companion*, together with a variety of Phraseography, Abbreviations, etc., which have been used and satisfactorily tested by the ablest Phonographic Reporters, but which have not heretofore found their way into any printed list.

3. When the student of Phonography has mastered the elementary style, and is filled with ardor to gain that ease and dashing freedom which must be acquired, ere the fluent speaker can be chased with success, he finds each successive step attended with embarrassment and toil. He attempts to write from dictation, but, probably, for every alternate word he has to search the *Reporter's Companion* for the best and briefest mode of writing it. With no assistance, save that derived from published books, the progress of the student is ne-

cessarily tardy: the time spent in practising is not productive of the satisfactory results that might, by other means, be obtained; and unless he be endowed with unusual perseverance, the long cherished hope of being a verbatim writer, may be relinquished in despair.

4. A work is needed which shall not only provide the Reporter with a standard of reference, but which shall furnish the learner with a series of reporting exercises, so simply and progressively arranged, that if he reads and copies them according to the directions given, he cannot fail to acquire rapidity and ease in far less time than would be possible without them. That object, it is believed, is attained in the present work.

METHOD OF PRACTICE.

5. The progressive lessons in the third section of this work, are the first exercises that will engage the attention of the learner. The proficient may glance at them; he may even allow his fingers to trace the forms in sheer enjoyment of the marvellous beauty and completeness which the system has attained; but the student will write, and re-write them. He must write each sentence, twenty, fifty, nay, one hundred times. He who has to acquire the art of verbatim writing, will make it a rule never to leave a word or phrase till it can be written *with ease*. To pass from one sentence to another, before it is thoroughly mastered, is idleness; to expect that freedom of execution will be acquired by so doing, is folly. Happily, there is a way to become proficient in this much coveted art; but from personal experience, we know the extreme difficulty of inducing the majority to accept this one way as their method of practice. It is the one we have named; and its adoption will make the entire difference between those who succeed, and those who do not.

6. The Student must not however permit his desire to write rapidly, exceed his determination to write correctly. He will be hindered rather than forwarded if he writes in so careless a style as to render his manuscript illegible. The same rule holds in shorthand as in long-hand; he that first learns to write well, will, in the course of time, write both well and quickly; whereas he that at the commencement, aims at swiftness, regardless of truth of form, will never write well; and though he may write quickly he will never

be able to read what he writes with any certainty; and if he cannot do this he might almost as well not write at all.

7. Brief sentences have been chosen for the first exercises in reporting, that they may be easily retained in the memory, so that the mind may not be distracted with the matter, when it should be engaged in the study of its form. The student will first copy them, sentence by sentence in the way we have recommended; and when he is perfectly familiar with the entire lesson, he may write it, from another person's reading. The whole of the lessons and addresses contained in this work must be written out in this manner, after which, the best practice will be to write from another's dictation. An hour's practice in this manner is more beneficial than a whole day's copying from a book. Where there are not frequent opportunities for reporting sermons, etc., a reader for private practice is indispensible. It is sometimes difficult to find a friend for this purpose, but an intelligent lad may be obtained, who, for a trifling compensation will gladly read for an hour or two daily.

8. When the phonographer first essays to report a sermon or lecture, he will most likely be unable to secure it entire. His determination should be, to take down only so much as can be readily deciphered afterwards. To write a word here and there, or to take down portions of sentences,—breaking off in the middle of one and commencing another with the speaker, is highly objectionable: the student's object should be to secure complete sentences, if by so doing he only writes one in ten. By the latter plan, he will be able to read what he writes; the sense of the speaker will be secured, as far as the report extends; the mind will be called into more active exercise, and the art of *verbatim* writing will be more speedily attained.

9. In reporting speeches, the student should accustom himself to write several words behind the speaker. In following rapid speakers, this will sometimes necessarily be the case, and unless he has accustomed himself to do so in his usual reporting, he will now experience some difficulty in recovering lost ground. A practised writer should be able, when necessary, to write twelve or fifteen words behind the speaker.

10. The Reporter will derive great assistance in deciphering his notes if he accustoms himself to leave spaces in writing, corresponding with the pauses made in speech.

11. Facility in reading is as essential as rapidity in writing; the latter, indeed, will prove of little utility without the former. To this end, every report should be read after being taken and all errors carefully noted, that they may not be repeated. When reports are to be laid aside for future reading, it is advisable to vocalize all doubtful words, so that the report may be easily deciphered when the subject of the discourse is forgotten.

12. The Reporting Grammalogues, Contractions, etc., are most easily committed to memory by forming short sentences, including as many of them as possible, and writing each sentence until every word in it is thoroughly mastered. The following may serve as examples: His *principle* is to *perfect* himself by *practice*:—The *baseness* of his *business* transactions accounts for his *absence*:—*Perhaps* it was for this *purpose* he declined our *proposition*:—It is a *pity* that *piety* should not be in better *repute*.

13. Before the Phonographer has mustered sufficient courage to use his reporting case in church, or in the lecture-room, he may with great advantage, attempt to follow the speaker by tracing the phonographic outlines upon his knee, with his forefinger. He may also, in imagination, or with his finger, trace the words of the hymn as it is sung by the choir. Occasionally, portions of the conversation of those around may be written down in the same manner.

PROPER INSTRUMENTS AND THEIR USE.

14. The Phonographer should, in his practice, accustom himself to the occasional use of both pen and pencil. For practical reporting there is nothing so effective as a gold pen, when a good and suitable instrument can be obtained. As a general rule, we recommend the use of the pencil when notes have to be taken upon the knee, but pen and ink when a table or desk is provided. Pencil writing is not quite so legible as notes taken in ink; and if they have to be transcribed by night, as is often the case with professional reporters, the eyes will be less liable to be affected by the strain required in deciphering them.

15. The opinions of phonographers are divided as to the best method of holding the pen or pencil. Our own conviction is, that with an equal amount of practice, it is decidedly the better plan to hold it

between the first and second fingers, keeping it in place by a slight pressure of the thumb. Were phonographic strokes inclined in a uniform direction, as is the case in ordinary long-hand, it would be better to hold the pen or pencil in the usual manner, that is, between the thumb and first finger; but as the most frequently recurring lines in Phonography are struck in a vertical, or horizontal direction, or slope down towards the right, the pen or pencil should be held as we have suggested. In this position there is a much freer action of the muscles of the hand, and less liability of fatiguing the thumb and fingers when a lengthy report has to be taken.

16. In transcribing notes, and indeed for all ordinary writing, where speed and distinctness are of importance, it will be found to be the better plan to hold the pen or pencil as here recommended, keeping the elbow out, as for drawing, or in that position in which a vertical line is most easily struck, writing an upright or what is termed a *back hand*. Far greater speed, ease, and distinctness are thus obtained than by following the usual practice.

17. Reporting Covers, that is, stiff, leather covered cases, for holding the reporting paper, with an elastic band stitched to the back for keeping the paper in place, about $8\frac{3}{4}$ in. by $4\frac{1}{4}$, will be needful for the Reporter, furnishing the most convenient desk to lay upon the knee when taking notes. These cases open lengthwise, and notes should be taken only on the lower leaves. When the paper is filled up in one direction, the writer will commence at the other end, following the same plan.

PRINCIPLES OF ABBREVIATION.

18. The reporting system of Phonography, has, by the suggestions of thousands of practical writers, been brought to a state of wonderful and beautiful completeness. In it will be found none of those arbitrary contractions and symbols which abound in every system of mere shorthand, and which have to be multiplied a hundred-fold by every stenographic reporter, before he is enabled to follow a fluent speaker with success. Phonography is equal to the requirements of the language, and hence there is no necessity to resort to this unsatisfactory method of writing words. Indeed the admission of a single arbitrary character into the system, would be an evidence of its insuf-

ficiency to represent the language with alphabetic consistency.

19. The rejection of the Romanic, and the substitution of a strictly Phonetic alphabet, as the basis of Phonography, marks an epoch in the history of Stenographic writing. This consistency, happily, is not gained by a sacrifice of brevity. Phonography combines a brevity and legibility far exceeding that attained by any system of shorthand ever devised. Phonographic Reporting now possesses a legibility, which, a few years ago, even to its inventor seemed impossible of attainment. In deciphering a page of Phonographic reporting, with scarcely a single vowel inserted, there is almost the same certainty and ease, as in reading the ordinary long-hand.

20. The Reporting System of Phonography depends for its brevity and legibility upon the adoption of the following principles:—

1st. Writing words in three positions; by which means the primary vowel in a given word, may be indicated without being actually inserted.

2nd. An extensive use of Phraseography; that is, the joining of two or more words into phrases without lifting the pencil from the paper.

3rd. The use of contractions, or portions of long words, such contractions being, in most cases, suggestive of the omitted portion of the word.

4th. Writing words containing the same consonants, by a difference of position, or of outline.

21. The doubling of curved consonants adds *thr*, also the grammalogues *their* or *there*. A variety of brief and useful phrases are thus obtained; such as, *will there* or *their, are there, when there,* etc. *See Lesson* 4.

22. *The,* the most frequent word in the English language, may be conveniently joined to a number of words, by a short slanting stroke, written either upwards or downwards, according as it forms the most acute angle. *See Reporting Exercises.*

23. The connective phrase *of the,* which merely indicates that the following noun is in the possessive case, is intimated by writing the words between which it occurs, near to each other. *See Lesson* 5.

POSITIONS OF WORDS.

24. The Corresponding Style of Phonography is written *on* a line, either real or imaginary, which runs at the base of single upright characters, a difference of position being recognized only for horizontal and half-sized consonants. In the Reporting Style however, three positions are recognized for all characters; the position of a word being determined by its primary or accented vowel. Words containing first place vowels, occupy the first position; those with second place vowels, occupy the second position; and those with third place vowels, the third. By the adoption of this plan, few or no vowels need be inserted, and yet the writing be perfectly legible.

25. To secure this legibility, paper ruled with *double lines*, about an eighth of an inch apart, must be used. Those who are accustomed to a large style of writing, require the lines somewhat wider apart. By the use of double line paper, alone, can accuracy be combined with brevity; and its use tends to greater uniformity in writing. We have generally found the writing of those Reporters who have habitually used plain, or single line paper, wanting in neatness and precision. The reporting of MR. HENRY PITMAN, MR. REED, of London, and other rapid writers we could name, (who have for some years been accustomed to double line paper,) is characterized by extreme neatness and regularity.

26. FULL SIZED UPRIGHT, AND SLOPING CHARACTERS, are written,

Through the upper line, for the first position;
Between the lines, for the second position;
Through the lower line, for the third position.

HORIZONTAL AND HALF SIZED CHARACTERS, are written,

Immediately below the upper line, for the first position;
Resting on the lower line, for the second position;
Immediately below the lower line, for the third position.

☞ These positions refer to single consonants, or to the first consonant in combinations.

27. It will be observed that no half-sized upright, or sloping character is written through the upper line: this is reserved for the

first position of full-sized characters. No horizontal character is written above the upper line. In the English publications it is recommended to write the third place half-sized characters *through* the lower line; greater distinctness, however, is secured, by writing them immediately below.

28. In determining the position which words should occupy, more especially of upright and sloping combinations, it must be borne in mind that the first and third positions are generally less convenient than the second. To write such words as, *decide*, *derive*, in the first position, and *gravity*, *newspaper*, in the third, would be an inconvenience in writing that would not be counterbalanced by greater ease in reading. In all other cases where an unvocalized word can be determined only by the position it occupies, as, for example, *real*, *roll*, *rule*, etc., it is advisable to adhere strictly to the rule of vowel-position.

GENERAL RULES FOR WRITING.

29. Words containing only a single stroke phonograph, that are not grammalogues, should, as a rule, be vocalized. For instance, P, in the first position, represents *weep*, and when such comparatively rare words as *paw*, *pie*, *pea*, occur, it is the safest plan to insert the vowel.

30. In those few words in which a vowel occurs before and after a single consonant, as *obey*, *awry*, write both vowels, if possible. If, however, only one can be written, the accented vowel should be expressed. (*See* "obey," "obeyed," etc. *Vocab.*) If one vowel is single, and the other double, the latter should be written, whether accented or not. (*See* "idea," etc. *Vocab.*)

31. INITIAL VOWELS. In words commencing with a vowel, if of two or more consonants, the initial vowel should be written, whether accented or not. This rule, of course, does not include the numerous words of this class to be found in the VOCABULARY, the outlines of which are sufficiently distinct, as they are written, to prevent confusion. Nor does it apply to words commencing with the stroke *S*, *L*, or *R*, where the presence of an initial vowel is indicated by the outline.

32. TERMINATING ZD. Words terminating with the sound *zd*,

as *caused, pleased,* etc., are best with the *circle* and *d,* rather than the thickened loop. (*See* "caused," etc., *Vocab.*)

33. TERMINATION ING. When the termination *ing* follows the circle *s,* as in *commencing, expressing,* etc., it is generally the best plan to use the consonant *ing.*

34. PRESENT AND PAST TENSES. The present and past tenses of verbs, that are represented by logograms and contractions, may usually be written alike. (*See* "astonish-ed," "represent-ed," etc., *Vocab.*) *Subjected* should be written with an added *d,* that it may not clash with *subject.* If a logogram represents the whole of the consonants in a word, it should be shortened for the past tense. (*See* "occasion-ed," etc., *Vocab.*)

35. PREFIXES CON. AND COM. The dots for the Prefixes *con, com,* and *accom,* together with the terminations *ly,* and *ing,* may frequently be omitted, without any danger of illegibility. They should however, be written in short words; such as *convey, contest, truly,* etc.

36. FIGURES. Figures are best written with the ordinary numerals. Their distinctive character renders them conspicuous amongst the Phonographic writing:—a great advantage when notes have to be often referred to. *One, two,* and *three,* when used separately, should generally be written by their phonographs. When several *noughts* occur, it is a saving of time for the number represented by them to be expressed in Phonography. (*See Lesson* 5.)

37. SCRIPTURE REFERENCES. In quotations from the Scriptures, it is best to indicate the Book, Chapter, and Verse, by writing the Book or Epistle in the first position, the Chapter in the second, and the Verse in the third. This will prevent any danger of ambiguity, which might otherwise arise from the different order in which these are often given by the speaker.

38. OMISSIONS. Should a word be heard indistinctly, or any doubt arise as to its correctness, the fact may be indicated by striking an oval around it, or by making a cross beneath it. If a word, or part of a sentence should be entirely lost, a caret may be made, and a space left, in proportion to the number of words omitted.

39. CAN AND CANNOT. As the phonographs for *can* and *cannot,* when they are used in Phraseography, differ only in length, *can* should be rather longer, and *cannot,* rather shorter, than usual, to

prevent the possibility of mistaking one word for the other.

40. INITIAL AND. A short horizontal stroke, about the length of a stroke vowel, prefixed to another word, when such a stroke will form a convenient angle therewith, is used to express *and*. It should however, be used somewhat sparingly, and only when the writer perceives that it will not lead to uncertainty in reading. This stroke may also be joined to the *tick the*, and the frequently recurring phrase *and the*, be represented thus "—".

41. POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE WORDS. Positive and negative words containing the same consonants, are thus distinguished;— When the word commences with *r*, (except this letter is followed by *m*,) write the upward *r* for the positive word, and the downward *r* for the negative. (*See* "responsible," "irresponsible;" "resolute," "irresolute." *Vocab.*) In all other cases, not found in the VOCABULARY; the initial vowel in the negative must be written. The initial vowel should be inserted first, that it may not be omitted in rapid writing.

42. INITIAL L. When a word contains no other consonant than *l-k*, (and any compound consonant derived from *k*,) or *l-m*, (and any compound derived from *m*,) the downward *l* is used if a vowel precedes, and the upward *l*, if no vowel precedes. (*See* "element," "lament," etc., *Vocab.*)

43. INITIAL R. When *r* is the only consonant in a word, or is the first consonant, use the up-stroke *r* if a vowel follows, and the down-stroke if a vowel precedes. This rule is not observed in writing such words as *earth, arch, room*, etc., as awkward forms would result from so doing.

44. FINAL L. Final *l* is written either upward or downward, as is most convenient. The following practice is found to yield the balance of advantages.

After *p, b, t, d, ch, j, k, g, th, s* (stroke), *z, sh* (upward), *r* (downward), *l* and *m*, and their derivatives, use the upward *l*.

After *sk, sh* (downward), *zh, n, ng*, and their derivatives, use the downward *l*.

After *f, v, r* (upward), write the *l* downwards, when it terminates the word, and upwards when the vowel is final.

45. FINAL R. As a general rule, final *r* is written downward when it terminates a word, and upwards when a vowel is final.

After *g*, *v*, *th*, and *m*, the upstroke should be used in all cases.

When *r* follows two descending letters as in *future*, *prepare*, write it upwards.

R-R, at the end of a word is written with the upward R repeated. (*See* "superior," "inferior," etc., *Vocab.*)

46. TERMINATING -L-TY AND -R-TY. Any letter disjoined from that which precedes it represents the added termination *-l-ty* or *-r-ty*, as in "legality," "plurality," "vulgarity," "prosperity." (*See these and other words in the Vocab.*)

The termination *mental*, may be indicated by disjoining the half-sized *ment*. (*See* "fundamental," etc., *Vocab.*)

EXPLANATIONS.

1. The figures in the VOCABULARY refer to the positions the words occupy in writing.

2. When a word and its derivatives are represented by the same form, they are usually printed in one line; thus, "Baptis-m-t-ed," which signifies that *Baptism*, *baptist*, and *baptised*, are represented by the same character.

3. When words are separated by a comma, without any figure, they are represented by the same engraved form.

4. The dotted lines in the engraved pages indicate the *lower* line of double ruled paper: full-sized words, therefore, that are placed above it, would be written through the upper line, and half-sized words immediately below it.

B. P.

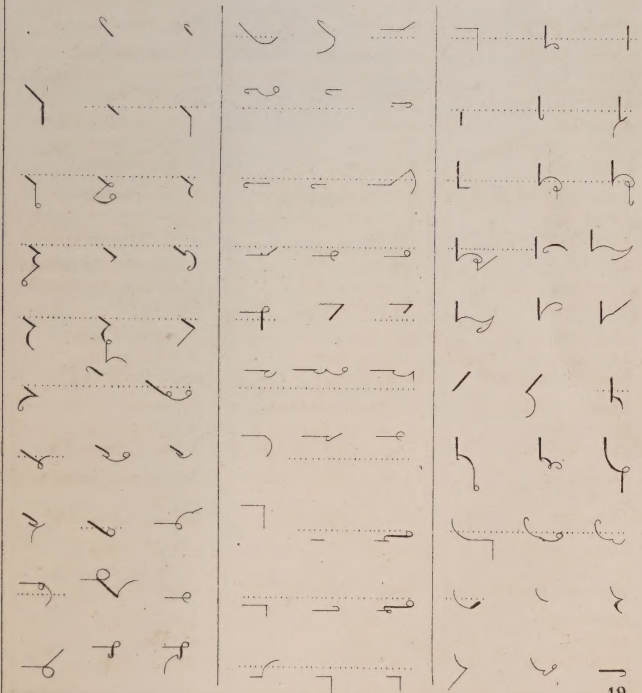
VOCABULARY.

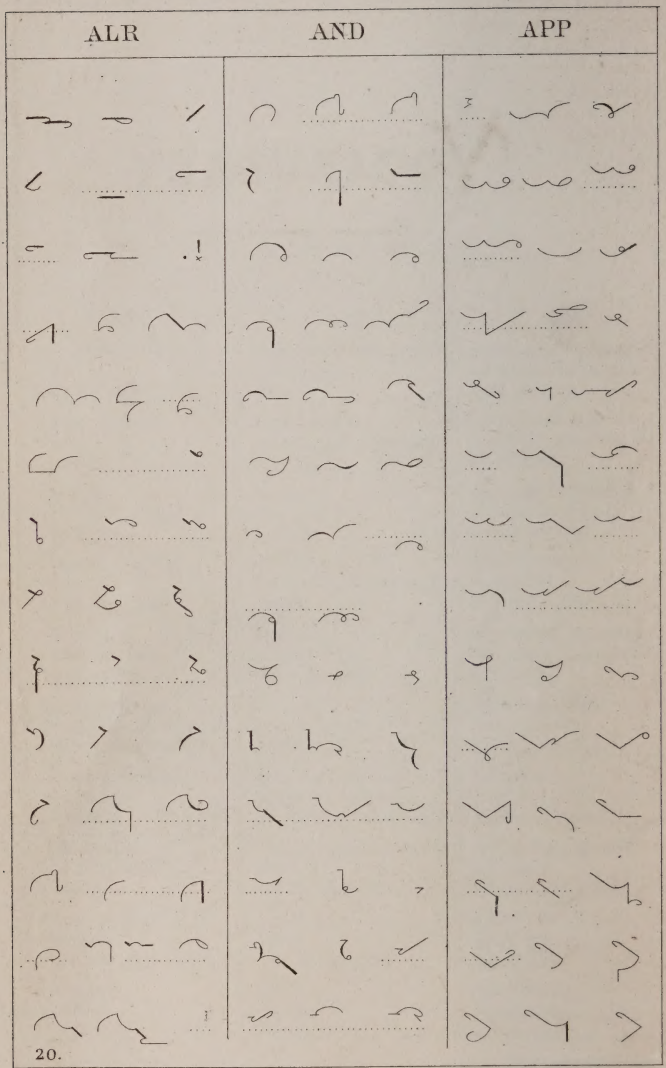
VOCABULARY.

ACC	ACT	AGA
A, Ah!	Accompany, company 2	Acute, quiet 1, acquit 2
Able	Accomplish	Adamant, diamond 1
Able to, bold	Accord	Add, had, due
Abode, body 1	Accordance	Added, had had
About	According-to, creature	Addition, condition 2
About it	Account	Additional
About its	Accrue	Adequate, educate 2
About such things	Accrued	Administ-ered-rate
About that	Accuracy	Administration
About that which is	Accurate, court 2	Administrator
About the	Accusation, accession 2	Admiralty
About their own	Accuse	Admonish, diminish 1
About them	Accused	Admonition, diminution 1
About this time	Acknowledge	Adulation, delusion 3
About which	Acknowledged	Adultery
About your own	Acquaint	Advantage, age
Abroad, broad, brought	Acquaintance	Advantageous
Absence, baseness 2	Acquainted	Advert, divert 1
Absolute, obsolete 1	Acquiesce, chaos 2	Advertise
Abundance	Acquired, awkward	Advertisement
Abundant	Acquisition, accession 2	Advised, devised 1
Abundantly	Acquit, quiet 1, acute 3	Affect, fact, effect 2
Abuse (n. and v.)	Act	Affluence
Accelerate	Act of Congress	Affluent, fluent 2
Access, excess 2	Acted	Afford, fort 2
Accessible	Action	After, fate
Accession, acquisition 1	Acts of Congress	After that
Accessory	Actual	After which
Accident	Actuate	Afterwards
Accidental	Actuated	Again, gain

VOCABULARY

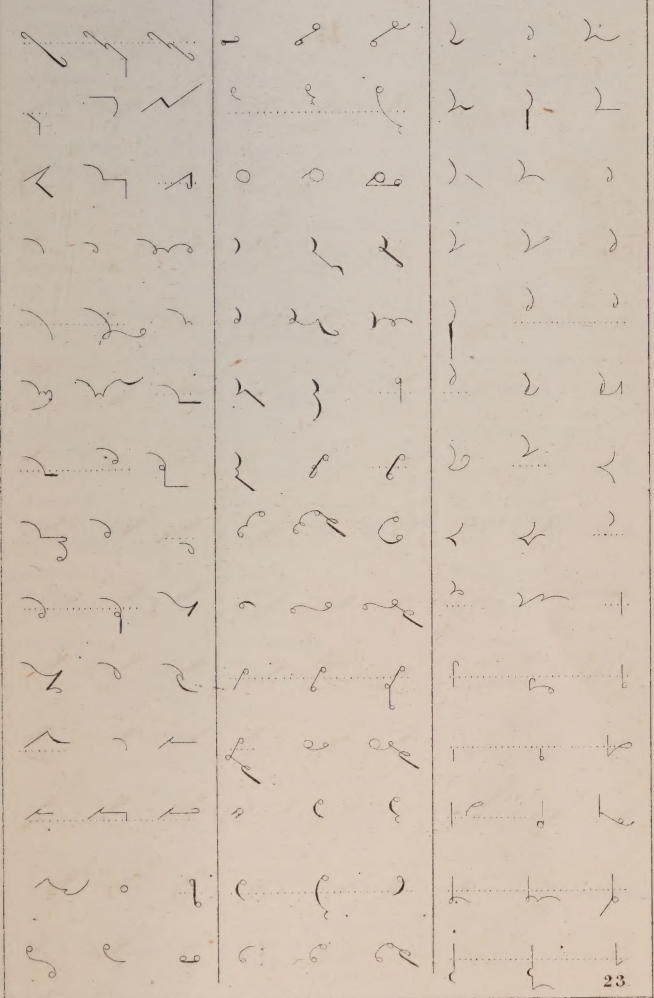
ACC ACT AGA

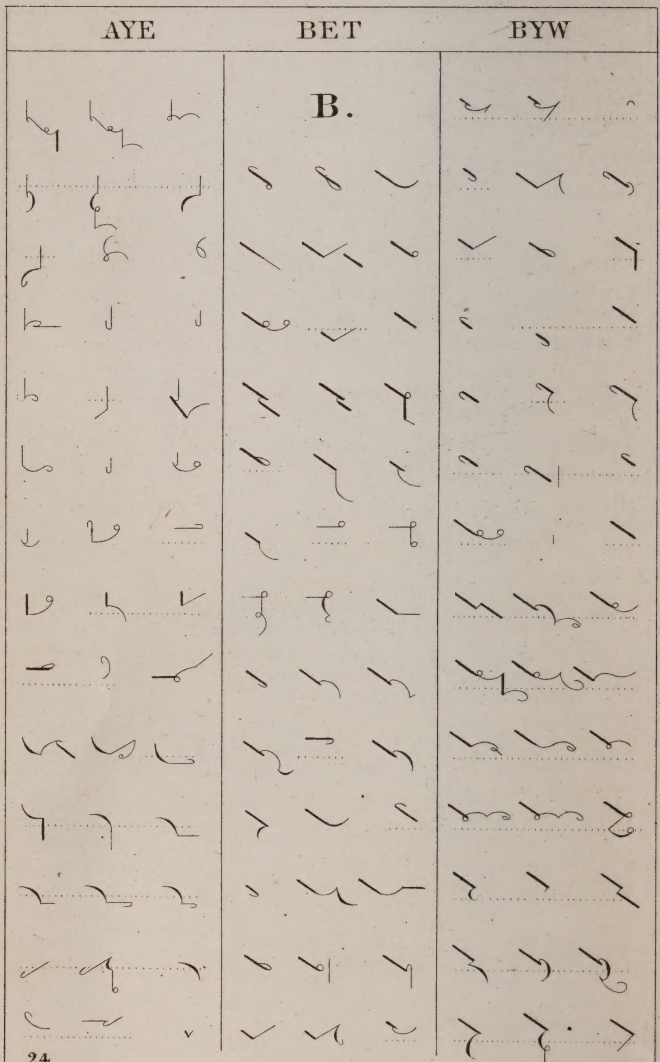



ALR
AND
APP

ALR	AND	APP
Again and again	Also	And with the
Against	Alteration, alliteration 2	Animal
Age, advantage	Altered, lettered 2	Anniversary
Agent	Although	Announce
Ago	Altitude	Announced
Agree, degree	Altogether	Annoyance
Agreed	Always	Anonymous, unanimous 2
Agriculture	Am	Another
Ah! a	Amaze	Answered
Ahead	Amazed	Anterior, interior 2
Ailment, aliment 3	Amazement, amusement 3	Antichrist
Alabama	Amelioration	Anticipate
Alarm	America	Anticipation
Alcohol	American	Antidote
Aliment, element 1	Amiable, humble 3	Antiquarian
Alkali	Ammunition, munition 1	Any
All	Among	Any body
All his	Amongst	Any more
All its	Amount	Any one
All men	Ample	Any part
All particulars	Amuse, homes	Any thing
All such	Amused	Any way
All such things	Amusement, amazement 2	Anywhere
All that has been	An, and	Anywhere near
All that is said	Analysis	Anxiety
All the	And as the	Anxious
All the particulars	And as to the	Apartment
All their	And do you	Apostle, epistle 1
All which	And do you mean to	Apparently
All your	And have they	Appearance
All your own	And if it be	Appertain
Alleviate, elevate 2	And if you are	Aperture
Alleviation, elevation 2	And in	Applica-ble-bility
Alliteration, alteration 1	And in the	Applied
Allow	And it is not	Apply
Alluding	And the	Appointment
Allusion, illusion 1	And there must be	Apportion, portion 2
Almighty	And this	Appreciate
Almost	And we are	Appreciated
Alphabet	And we are not	Appreciation
Alphabetical	And we may	Apprehend, comprehend 1
Already	And we mean to	Approach, preach 1

ASG	ASW	ATT
Approbation, probation 2	As great as	Ascend
Appropriate	As he is (or has)	Ascent, assent
Appropriation, preparation 2	As he is (or has) not	Ascertain
Aptitude	As if it	Ascertained
Aqueous, chaos 2, acquiesce 3	As if it were	Aside
Arbitrary	As if there were	Ask
Archbishop	As is	Asperity
Architect-ure-al	As is the	Assembl-e-y
Ardent, radiant 2	As is the case	Assent, ascent
Are	As it, has it	Assert, assort 1
Are not, earned	As it appeared	Assertion
Are sometimes	As it has been	Assessed, assist 1, ceased 1
Are there, rather	As it is	Assiduity
Are there as many as	As it is in heaven	Assign
Are you	As it may seem	Assigned
Are you sure	As it should be	Assist, ceased, assessed 2
Are you willing	As it was	Associate
Argue, irregular 2	As it were	Associated
Argued	As it would be	Association
Arise, hers	As just as	Assort, assert 2
Aristocra-cy-tic	As large as	Assure
Arkansas	As little as	Assured
Arose	As little as possible	Assuredly
Around	As long as	Astonish-ed
Arouse, ours	As (or has) made	Astonishment
Aroused	As many as	Astronomy
Arranged	As many as possible	At, out
Arrangement	As much	At all, until
Arrest	As much as	At all times
Arrival	As much as it is	At his, itself
Arrive	As much as possible	At it
Art	As soon as	At its
Article	As soon as possible	At last
Articulate, articled	As the	At least
Articulated	As they	At once
Articulation	As they were	At present
Artificial	As though	At some
As, has	As though there were	At some time
As dear as	As usual	At such
As far as	As well	At that
As for	As well as	At that time
As good as	As well as possible	At the

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BYW
B.

At the present day
At the present time
At the same time

At their
At this time
At your

At your own
Atheism
Atheist

Atlantic
Atone
Atoned

Atonement
Attached, touched 2
Attainable

Attainment, tenement
Attend, tend
Attendance

Attendant
Atrocious
Auction, caution

Audacious
Auditor, editor 2
Auditory

August
Author
Auxiliary

Available
Avaricious
Avocation, vocation 2

Avoid, evade 2
Await
Awake

Awaked
Awaken
Awakened

Aware
Aware that it is
Away

Awful
Awkward, acquired
Aye

B.

Balance
Balanced
Bankrupt-cy

Baptis-m-t-ed
Barbarity
Base, bass

Baseness, absence 3
Batter, better 2
Be, by 1, to be 3

Be able
Be able to
Be said to

Beast, best 2
Beatify
Beautiful-ly

Beautify
Because, cause
Because it is

Because it is so
Because they were
Become

Been
Before
Before the

Beforehand
Begin, gone
Behavior

Behold
Being
Belief, believe-d

Bend, bent
Benevolen-t-ce
Benign-ity-ant

Best, boast
Bestiality
Betray

Better, bitter 1, batter 3
Better than
Between

Between the
Between which
Beyond

Bind, bond, combined
Birth
Birthright

Bitter, better 2, batter 3
Boast, best
Body, abide, abode 2

Bold, able to
Bound, band
Boy, by

Bread, bred
Breadth
Breath

Broad, brought, abroad
Brutality
Build

Business, baseness 2
But
By, buy

By and bye
By every means
By his own

By his own admission
By his own confession
By many

By means of
By no means
By some

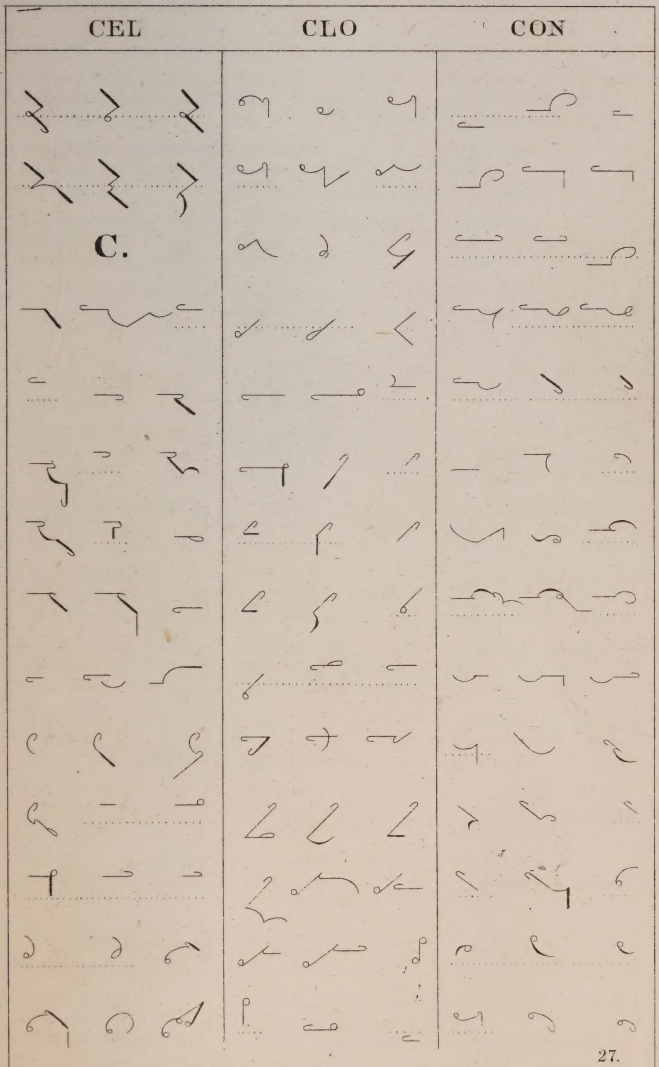
By some means
By some men
By such things

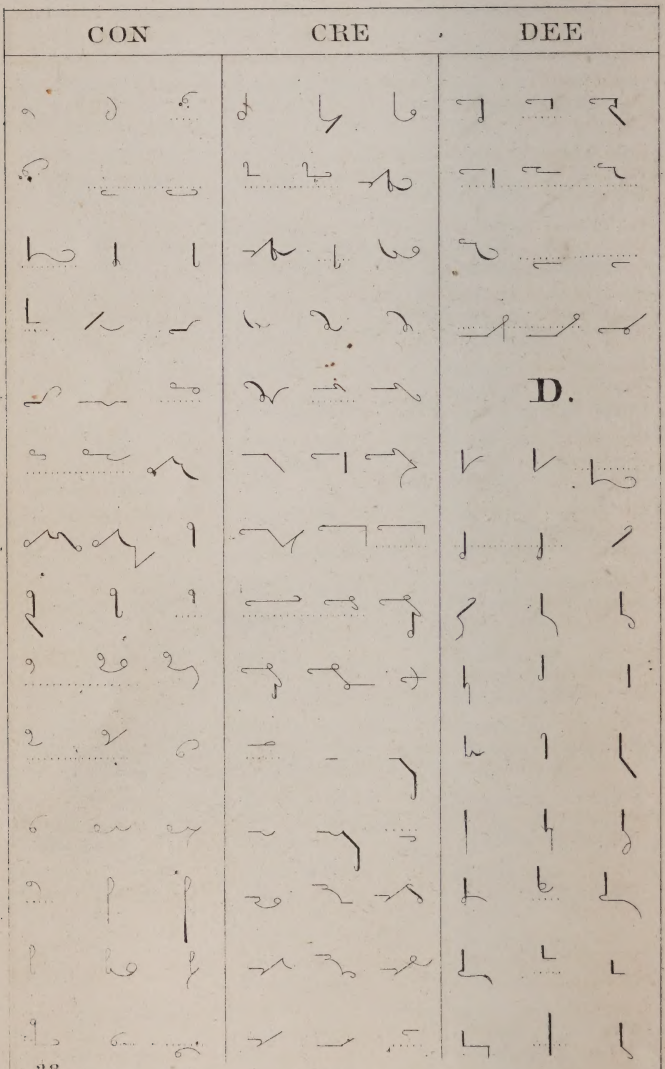
By that
By the
By the bye

By the way
By their
By their own confession

By them
By this time
By which

CEL	CLO	CON
By which it has been	Cemetery, symmetry 1	Clue
By which it is (or has)	Cent, sent	Coalition, collusion 3
By which it is to be	Centre	Cold
By which it may be	Centred	Collation, coalition 1
By which it would be	Century	Collect
By which they are	Certain	Collected
	Certificate	Collection
C.	Cessation, secession 1	Collision
	Challenge	Collusion, collation 2
Cabinet	Chance	Colonial
California	Chanced	Colonist
Call, equal	Chapter	Colonization
Called, equalled	Character	Colony
Can	Character-s-ize	Combine
Can be	Characteristic	Combined, bind, bond
Can have done	Characterized	Come
Can not	Charge-d	Cometh
Can not be made	Child	Comfort
Can not have been	Child of God	Comforted
Candidate	Childhood	Commandments
Canst	Children, which will	Commercial
Capable	Children of God	Commercial freedom
Capability	Children of Israel	Commercial speculation
Care, occur	Choice	Commission
Cared, occurred	Choose	Communicate
Carnality	Christ	Communicated
Catalogue	Christian-ity	Communication
Catholic	Christian religion	Community
Catholic Bishop	Christian society	Company, accompany 3
Catholic Church	Christian world	Comparatively
Catholic Priest	Church of Christ	Compelled, compiled 1
Caught, quite	Church of England	Complement, compliment
Cause, because	Church of God	Complete, complied
Caused	Church of Rome	Comply, plea
Caution, auction	Circular	Comprehend, apprehend 2
Cautioned	Circularity	Conceal
Cease, sees	Circulate	Concealed
Ceased, assist	Circulation	Conceive
Celebrate	Circumstance	Conceived
Celebrity, salubrity 3	City	Concentrate
Celestial	Class, close	Concern
Celestial regions	Cloud	Concerned


CEL
CLO
CON
C.


CON
CRE
DEE
D.

CON	CRE	DEE
Concert, sort 1	Contains	Credence
Concession, session	Contingency	Credit, accredit 2
Conciliate	Continues	Creditable
Conciliation consolation2	Contradict	Credulity
Conclude	Contradiction	Critical
Conclusion	Contradistinction	Cultivate
Condemnation, damnation 3	Contradistinguish-ed	Cultivation
Condensation	Contusion	Cure
Condition, edition1 addition3	Convenience	Cured
Conduct, educate2 adequate3	Convenient	Curiosity
Congeniality	Conversant	Curious
Congratulate	Conversation	Cursory
Congratulation	Conversational	
Connecticut	Co-operate	**D.**
Consequence	Co-operation	
Consequent-ly	Copy, keep 1	Daily
Consequential	Cordiality	Dairy, diary 1, diarrhea 1
Conservative	Corporal	Damnation, condemnation 1
Conservative members	Corporeal	Dance, providence
Conservatory	Correct	Danced
Consider	Corrected	Danger
Considerable	Correction	Dangerous
Consideration	Correspond	Dare
Considered	Correspondence	Dare not
Consist	Correspondent	Daughter, debtor2, deter2
Consistence	Corresponding Secretary	Dawn, dine
Consistency	Corresponding Society	Day, do
Consistent	Cost	Deafened, defend
Consistory	Could	Dear, wonder
Consolation, solution 3	Could be done	Debenture
Console	Could not	Debt, Deity 1, duty 3
Consonant	Could not be done	Debtor, deter, daughter 1
Consonantal	Count, account	Deceased
Consort	Countenance	December
Constitute	Counteract	Decent, dissent, descent 2
Constituted	Counterbalance	Declare
Constitution	Counterfeit	Declared
Constitution of the U. S.	Countermand	Dedicate
Constitutional-ly	Countersign	Deduct
Construction	Country	Deducted
Consult	Court, accurate 3	Deed
Consume, psalm	Creature, according	Deepened, depend

Defend-ant
Deficien-t-cy
Degeneration

Degree, agree
Deigned, do not
Deity, debt 2, duty 3

Delaware
Delay
Delight

Delightful
Deliver-ed, idle 1
Deliverance

Delusion, adulation 2
Demand, diamond 1
Democra-cy-tic

Demonstrate
Demonstration
Demoralization

Denomination, dine, dawn
Depend, deepened
Dependan-t-ce

Describe
Described
Description

Designation
Desist
Desolate

Desolation
Desperate
Desperation

Destruction
Deter, daughter 1
Determined

Detriment
Develop-ed -ment
Devised, advised 3

Dexterity
Diamond, adamant 3
Diarrhœa, dairy 2

Diction, education 2
Dictionary
Did

Did not
Did not intend
Did not know

Die
Diet, debt 2, duty 3
Differen-t-ce

Difficult-y
Dignity
Dilution, adulation 2

Diminish, admonish 2
Diminution, admonition 2
Direct

Disadvantage
Disadvantageous
Discharge-d

Discontinued
Discretion
Diseased

Disinterested
Disliked
Dislocate

Disparity
Dispelled
Dispensation

Dispersion, desperation 2
Displayed
Displeasure

Disposition
Dispraised
Dispute

Dissent, decent 1, descent 2
Dissimilar
Dissimilarity

Dissolute
Dissolution
Distinguish-ed

Distinction
Dist. of Columbia
Divert, advert 3

Divest, devised 1
Diversity, adversity 3
Divine, even

Do, different 1, had 3
Do not
Do not know

Do they
Do this
Doctor

Doctrine
Does, days
Does not

Does your
Does your own
Domestic

Domination, condemnation 1
Done
Doubt

Doubted
Doubter
Doubtful

Doubtless
Down, providential
Dreadful

Drew, during
Dried, dread 2
Ductility

Due, add, had
Due consideration
Duration

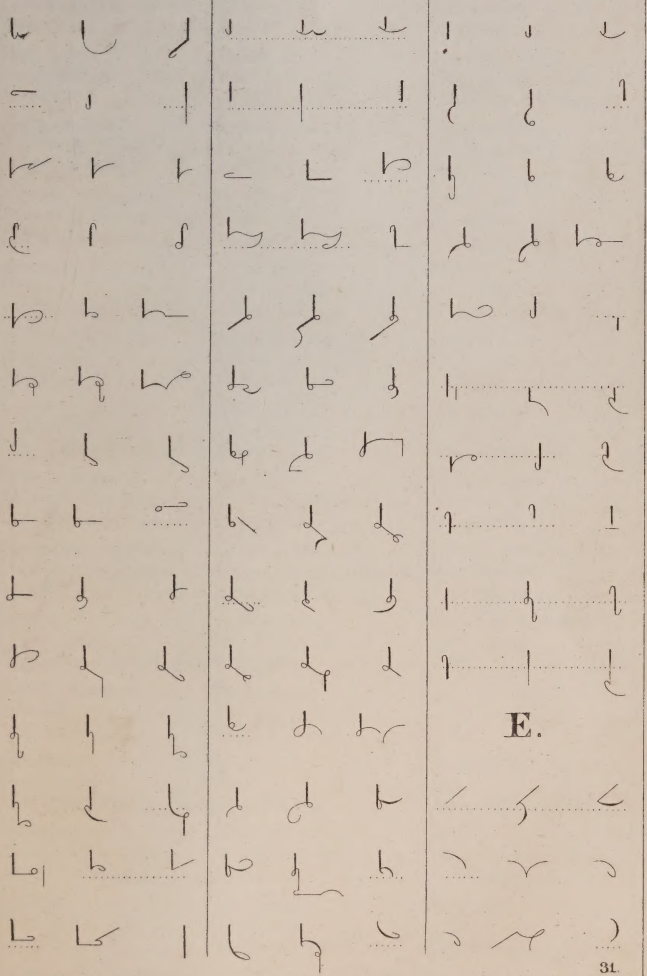
During, drew
Duty, Deity 1, debt 2
Dutiful

E.

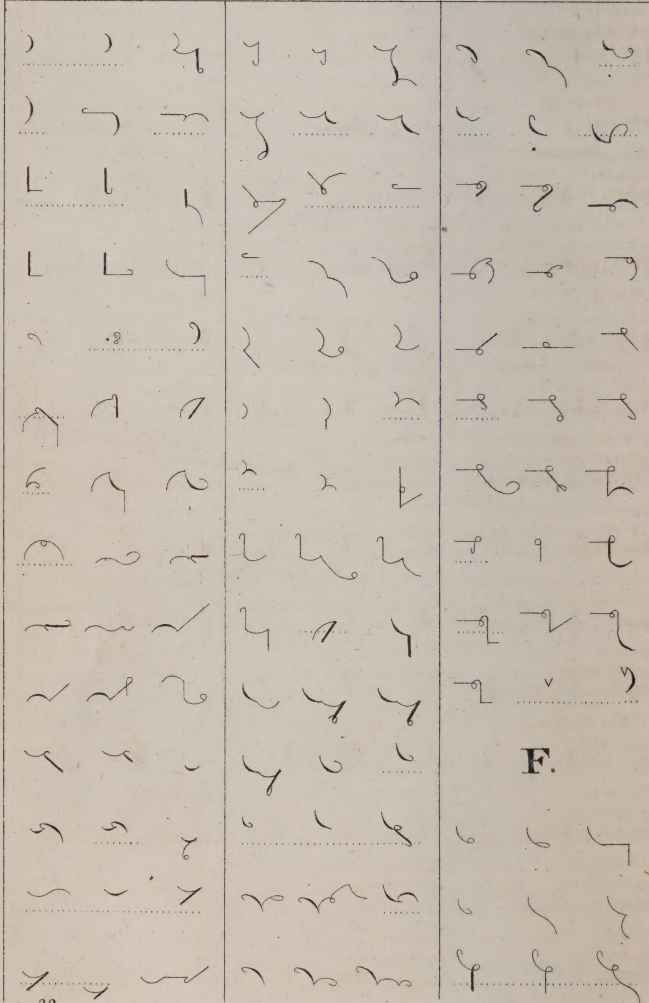
Each
Each other
Each thing

Ear, here, her
Early
Earn

Earned, are not
Earnestly
Ease, easy



E.



F.

Eased, is it
East, astonished
East Indies

Easy, ease
Ecclesiastic-al
Economy

Edict, educate 2
Edition, condition 2
Editor, doubter 3

Educate, adequate 3
Education, diction 1
Effect, affect 3, fact 3

Effort, fruit 3
Eh?
Either, their 2, other 3

Elaborate, liberate 2
Elder, leader 1
Elegy, eulogy 3

Element, ailment 2
Elevate, alleviate 1
Elevation, alleviation 1

Elsewhere, loser 3
Emanation, mention 1
Emigrate, migrate 1

Emigration, migration 1
Eminent, imminent 1
Emperor

Empire
Empire state
Emptiness, mightiness 1

Enable, unable 3
Enabled
End, under

Endeavour
Endeavoured
Endless, needless 1

Enemy, name 2
Engl-and-ish, thing
Enjoy, knowledge 2

Enlarge
Enlarged
Enquire

Entertain
Entertained
Enthusiasm

Enthusiast
Envied, invade 2
Envoy, never

Episcopal church
Epistle, apostle 3
Equal, call

Equalled, called
Error
Erroneous

Especial-ly
Essence, science 1
Essential-ly

Establish-ed-ment
Estate
Esteem

Esteemed
Estimate
Et cetera

Eternal
Eternal happiness
Eternal life

Eternity, trinity 1
Eulogy, lodge 1, elegy 2
Evade, avoid 1

Evangelical
Evangelization
Evangelize

Evangelized
Evasion, vision 1
Even, divine

Event
Ever
Ever has been

Everlasting
Everlasting life
Ever more

Every very
Every man
Every moment

Every one
Everywhere
Evidence

Evident
Evil, value 3
Evolution, violation 2

Exaggerate
Exaggeration
Example

Excellency
Excellent
Excess, access 3

Executor
Executrix
Expect-ed-ation

Expenditure
Expensive
Explain

Explanation
Exposition
Extemporaneous

Extend, extent
External, stray
Extinguish

Extract, extricate 2
Extraordinary
Extravagant

Extricate, extract 3
Eye, high, I
Eyes

F.

Face, for his
Faced
Fact, effect 2, affect 3

Faint
Fair, fear 1, far 3
Faithfulness

Falsehood
Falsity
Falsifier, philosopher 2

Falsifies, philosophise 2
Familiar
Familiarity

Family, female 2
Far, fear 1, fire 1, fair 2
Farm, form 2

Farther, further 2
Fashion
Fashionable

Fast
Faster
Fatality

Fate, after, foot 3
Father, for there
Favored

Favorite
Fear, fire 1, fore 2, far 3
Feast, faced 2, fast 3

Feaster, fester 2
Feet, fight, if it
Female, family 3

Fertile
Few, half
Few persons

Few such
Fidelity
Fiercely

Fight, feet, fit
Financial reform
Find

Fine, often
Firm, frame
Fiscal

Flat, flight 1, float 2
Florida
Fluent, affluent 3

Fly, awful
Follow-ing
Foolish

Foot, fit 1, feet 1, fate 2
For
For as (or has)

For as much as
For Christ's sake
For ever

For ever and ever
For his own sake
For instance

For it is said
For its own sake
For my own part

For several
For some reason or other
For some time

For such are
For such as are
For such as are not

For such as could
For such as will
For such as would

For the
For the benefit of
For the good of

For the most part
For the purpose of
For the sake of

For themselves
For there, father
For there is

For there has been
For this reason
For which

For which it is (or has)
For which it is not
Foretell

Foretold
Forget
Forgive

Forgotten
Form, farm 3
Formality

Forthwith
Fortune
Fortunate

Forward
Found, find 1, faint 2
Foundation

Fountain
Fragility
Free, offer

Free press
Free trade
Free trader

Freed, offered
Freedom
Freedom of speech

Frequency
Frequent-ly
Friday

Frivolity
From
From day to day

From hour to hour
From place to place
From time to time

From that time
From the
From their, further

From them
From you
Froward

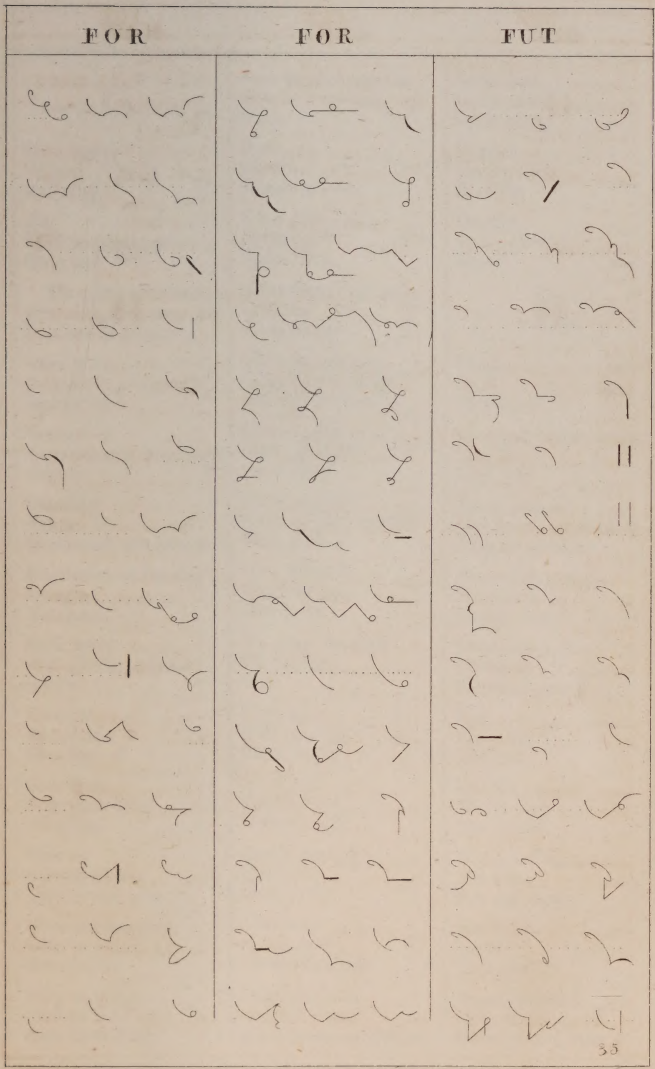
Frugality
Fruit, effort 2
Full

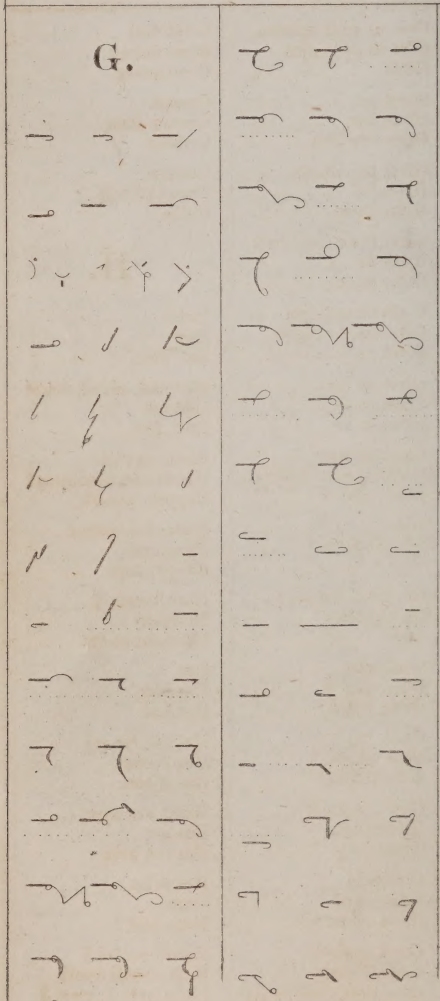
Fundamental
Furious, fairies 2
Furiously

Furnish
Furnished
Furniture

Further, from their
Furtherance
Furthermore

Future state
Future world
Futurity


FOR
FOR
FUT


G.
H.

G.

Gain, again
Gained
Garrulity

Gas
Gave, together, go
Gave him

The phrases following *give* and *gives* may also be attached to *gave*.

Gaze, goes
General-ly, religion 1
Generality

Generation
Generation to generation
Genteel

Gentility
Gentle
Gentleman, gentlemen 1

Gentlemen of the jury
Georgia
Get, good

Gird, great
Gist, just 2, largest 3
Give-n

Give me
Give that
Give the

Give them
Give them their
Give this

Give us
Give us liberty
Give us our own

Give us our rights
Give us permission
Give us the

Give us their
Give us their own
Give us this day

Give us your opinion
Give us your own
Gives

Gives me
Gives our
Gives our own

Gives permission
Gives the
Gives them

Gives them their own
Gives us
Gives us our

Gives us our own
Gives us our rights
Gives us permission

Gives us the
Gives us their
Gives us to

Gives us your
Gives us your opinion
Glad, gold 2

Glee, glory 2
Glorification
Glor-y-ify

Go, gave, together
Go together
God

Goes, gaze
Gold, glad 3
Gone, begin

Good, get
Good or bad
Govern-ment

Gown, again 2
Gradually
Grand jury

Gratitude
Great, gird
Great advantage

Great applause
Great Britain
Great Britain and Ireland

Great deal
Great extent
Great many

Greater
Greater than
Greatest

Greatly
Grew, grow 2
Guide

H.

Habit
Had
Had been

Had had, added, doubt
Had not
Half, few

Hand, owned
Handiness, neediness 1
Happen, punish

Happened, pound
Happiness
Happy, hope

Hard, heard, 2
Harmony
Harmoni-ze-ous

Has
Has been
Has had

Has his, (or as)
Has it, used
Has it been

Has it not been
Has not
Has not been

Has to be
Haste
Hate, heat 1

Hated, heated 1
Hath, thank, youth
Have, ever 1, view 3

Have done
Have not
Have shown

Have their, (or there)
Have there been
Have to be

Have you
Have your
He

He has (or is)
He has been
He has done

He has finished
He has had
He has given

The phrases following 'give' may also be added to 'given and may be attached to 'he has' and 'he has not'.

He has intimated
He has neither
He has never

He has not
He has not given
He has seen

He has to be
He is gone
He is in

He is not
Hear, here, her, ear
Heard, word, hard 3

Heart, art
Heat, hate 2
Heated, hated 2

Heaven, vain
Height
Held, hold, old

Hence, knows
Her, hear, ear
Her own, iron

Herself, arise
Here, her, ear,
Hereafter

Hereditament
Hereditary
Herein

Herewith
Hero, harrow 3
Heroine

Hesitation
High, eye 1
Higher

Highest
Highlander
Highly

Him, may
Himself
His, is

His is, is his
His own
His wish

Hither and thither
Hitherto
Hold, held, old

Holding, leading 1, alluding 3
Holy
Holy Ghost

Holy Scriptures
Holy Spirit
Home, whom

Honestly
Honor, near, nor
Honored, in order to

Hon. Gentlemen
Hon. Member
Hon. Senator

Hope, happy
Horizontal
Horse

Hospitality
Hostility
House

House of Commons
House of God
House of Lords

House of Parliament
Houses of Parliament
House of Prayer

House of Representatives
Housed
How

How are
How are these things
How can

How could you
How is that
How is this

How many
How many such
How may

How may their (or there)
How must
How will they

However
Howsoever
Human

Human being
Human family
Human happiness

Human kind
Human life
Human nature

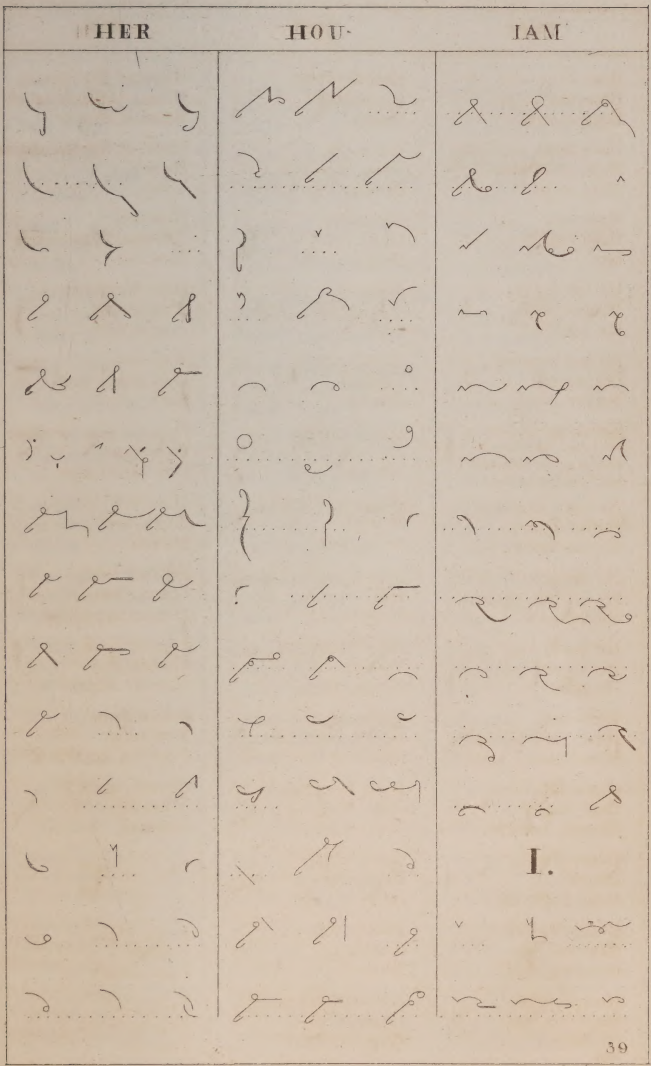
Human race
Humanity
Humble, amiable 2

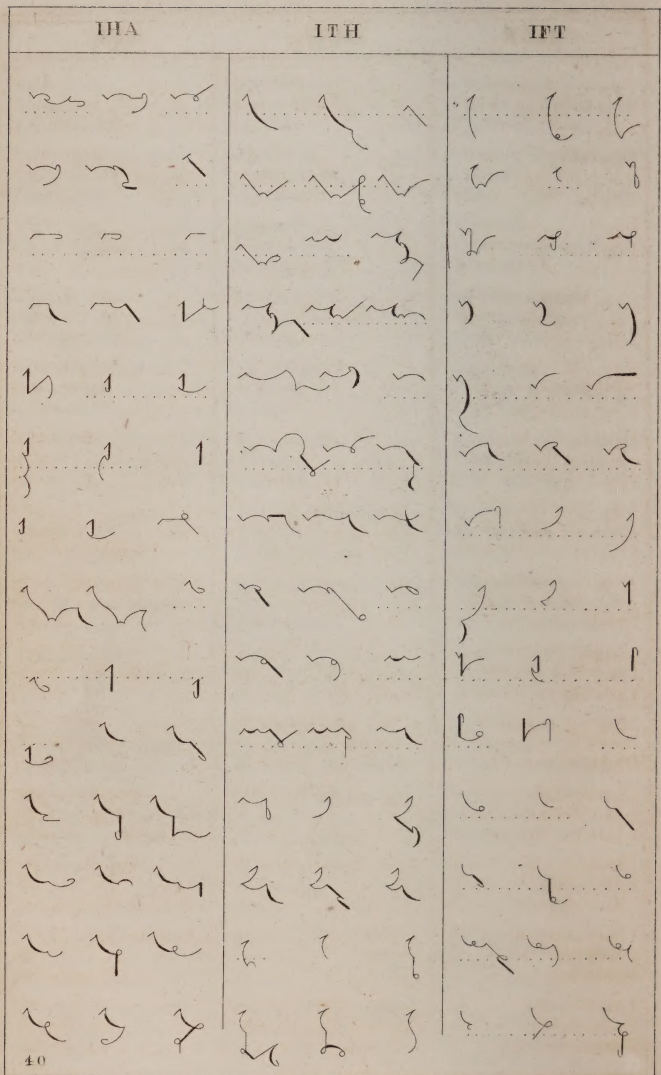
Humor, more 2
Humored
Husband

I.

I, eye, high
I admit
I am certain

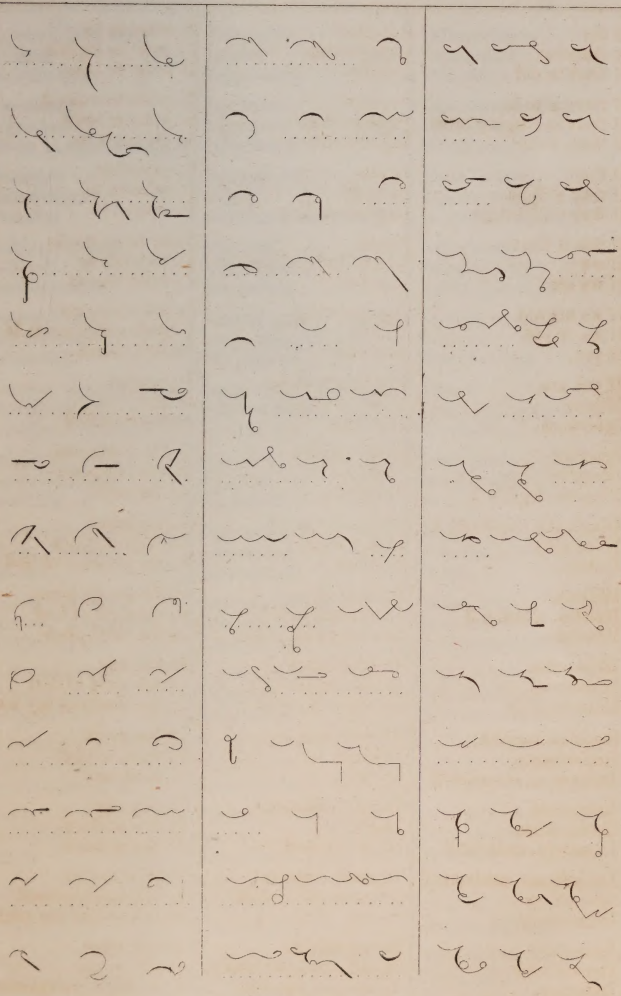
I am glad
I am inclined
I am not

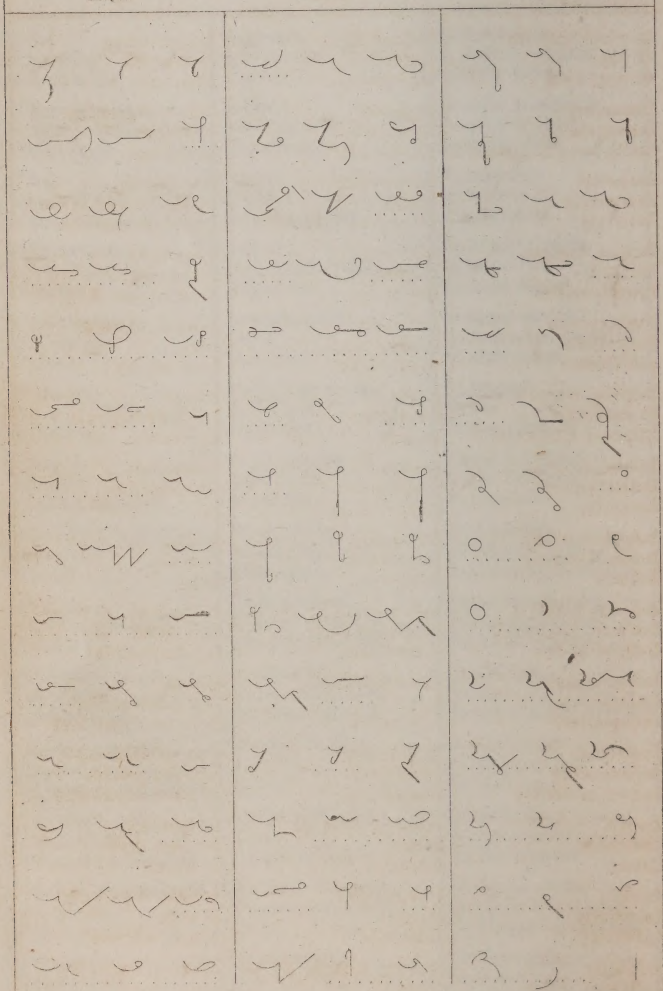

HER
HOU
IAM
I.


IHA
ITH
IFT

IHA	ITH	IFT
I am not inclined	I have their	I think there
I am quite sure	I have therefore	I think there is not
I am sorry	I hope	I think there will
I am sure	I hope you are	I think you will
I am very glad	I hope you are satisfied	I thought
I believe	I hope you will	I trust
I can	I hope you will not	I trust you will
I can not	I intend	I understand
I could	I know that there is much	I understood
I could have	I know that there will be	I was
I could not be	I know that you are	I was not
I dare not	I know that you may	I was there
I dare say	I know there are many	I was therefore
I did not	I know they are	I will
I did not know	I may (or am)	I will give
I did not say so	I may also observe	I will have
I did not think	I may as well	I will not be
I do	I may be told that	I will not have
I do not	I may gratify	I will try
I do not know	I may never	I wish
I expect	I may nevertheless	I wish there
I fear you will have	I may not be	I wish there was
I fear you will think	I may perhaps	I wish to
I find	I must	Idea
I found	I must be	Ideal
I had	I must say	Identified
I had not	I need not	Idle
I had not known	I need not observe	Idleness
I have	I need not point out	Idolat-er-ry
I have been	I never	If
I have called	I noticed	If his, office
I have done	I shall	If it, feet, fight
I have had many	I shall be there	If it be
I have known	I shall never	If it be not
I have made	I shall not be able to	If it does not
I have no doubt	I shall not have	If it is, if its, fights
I have not	I thank you	If it is not possible
I have said	I think	If it is not so
I have seen	I think it is	If it is not thought
I have several	I think it is better than	If it were
I have shown	I think it is impossible	If such
I have suggested	I think so	If that is done

IMP	INO	INW
If the	Imperfect	In order to be
If the other	Imperfection	In order to explain
If there is not	Impetus	In order to have
If there is to be	Impious	In order to make it
If there is nothing more	Importan-t-ce	In order to show
If there were	Importunate	In reference to
If they	Impose	In regard to
If they will be	Imposed	In relation to
If they will not go	Impossib-le-ility	In respect to
If this is done	Impost	In so many words
If we	Impracticab-le-ility	In so much as
If we are	Improbable	In some degree
If we are not	Improve-ment	In some respects
If we do not	In, any	In such a manner as to
If you	In a state	In such words
If you are	In addition to this	In support
If your	In all cases	In the
Ignorance	In all my	In the course of
Ignorant	In all respects	In the first place
Illegality	In all that	In the last place
Illegible, legible 2	In all this	In the main
Illegibility, legibility 2	In any thing	In the midst
Illiberality	In any way	In the next place
Illinois	In as much	In the presence of God
Illiterate	In as much as	In the second place
Illusion, allusion 3	In as much as it is	In the sight of God
Illustrate	In comparison with	In the third place
Illustration	In compliance	In the way
Immaterial	In connection with	In the word of God
Immateriality	In consequence of	In the words of my text
Immature, mature 3	In consideration	In the world
Immediately	In effect	In their, neither
Immersion, emersion 2	In fact	In their own
Immigrate	In his, influence	In this city
Immigration	In it	In this country
Imminent, eminent 2	In its (or itself)	In this instance
Immoderate, moderate 2	In many instances	In this manner
Immorality	In many particulars	In this neighborhood
Immortality	In my	In this part of the world
Immutable	In my opinion	In this sense
Impassioned	In order that you may be	In this world
Impatient	In order to, honored	In which it has appeared





INF	INT	IT
In which they are	Influential	Interpretation
In your	Inform	Interpreted
In your own	Information	Into, unto
Inaccuracy	Ingenious	Into consideration
Inaccurate	Ingenuous	Introduce
Incite, in sight, honesty 2	Inheritance	Introduced
Incessant	Inhospitality	Introduction
Incessantly	Injury	Invade, envied, invite 1
Incivility	Innocence, nuisance 3	Invention, invasion
Incline, unclean	Innocent	Investigate
Inclined	Innovation	Investigation
Inconsiderable	Inquisition	Invite, invade 2
Inconsiderate	Inscription	Inward, onward
Inconsistent	Insignificance	Iowa
Inconstant	Insignificant	Iron, her own
Increase, incurs 2	Insolent	Ironed
Incredulity	Inspiration	Irregular, argue 3
Indebted, undoubted 3	Instant	Irresistible
Indeed, no doubt 2	Instead	Irrespective
Indefatigable	Institute	Irresponsible
Indefinite	Instituted	Is
Independen-t-ce	Institution	Is as
Indian Territory	Instruction	Is as the
Indiana	Instrument	Is for
Indicate, induct 2	Instrumental-ity	Is his, is as
Indicted, indebted 2	Insufficien-t-cy	Is it, eased
Indigna-nt-tion	Insuperable	Is it impossible
Indiscriminate	Insupportable	Is it not
Indispensable	Integrity	Is it not beautiful
Indisposition	Intellectual	Is it not certain that
Individual	Intelligence	Is it not observable
Individuality	Intelligent	Is it not possible
Induct, indicate 1	Intelligible	Is it not remarkable
Inertia	Intemper-ance-ate	Is it not so
Inevitable	Intend	Is it not the
Infant	Intention	Is not so
Inferior	Intercourse	Is the
Inferiority	Interest	Is to be
Infertility	Interested	Island, will not
Infidelity	Interior, anterior 3	Islander, lender 2
Influence, in his	Internal	Issue, shoe
Influenced	Interpret	It

It can
It can be made
It can have

It could be
It could not be
It done

It has been
It has been observed
It has been said

It has been suggested
It is a long time
It is also

It is always
It is always said
It is as

It is as well
It is certain that
It is clear

It is done
It is doubtless
It is generally

It is good
It is his
It is indeed

It is most
It is most assuredly
It is most certainly

It is most important
It is most likely
It is much

It is my opinion
It is necessary that
It is no doubt

It is no more than
It is no use
It is not so

It is nothing more
It is now
It is observed

It is only
It is perhaps
It is plain

It is quite certain
It is quite impossible
It is rather

It is said
It is said that
It is seen that

It is sometimes
It is soon done
It is such

It is sufficient
It is the
It is to

It is to be
It is true
It is very strange

It is well known
It is wonderful
It may as well

It might not be
It seems to me
It should be

It should not be
It takes some time
It was

It was not
It was their
It was their intention

It was their own
It will
It will be

It will be observed
It will be remembered
It will come

It will do
It will not
It will not be

It will perhaps
It will take
It will take some time

It would
It would be
It would be well

It would not be
Item
Itself

J.

January
Jehovah
Jest

Jester
Jesus
Jesus Christ

Jews
Jocularity
Join, religion, general 2

Joined, gentlemen
Jollity, agility 2
Jolly, agile 2

Joy
Judgment
Judicial

Judicious
June
Jurisdiction

Jurisprudence
Juror
Jury

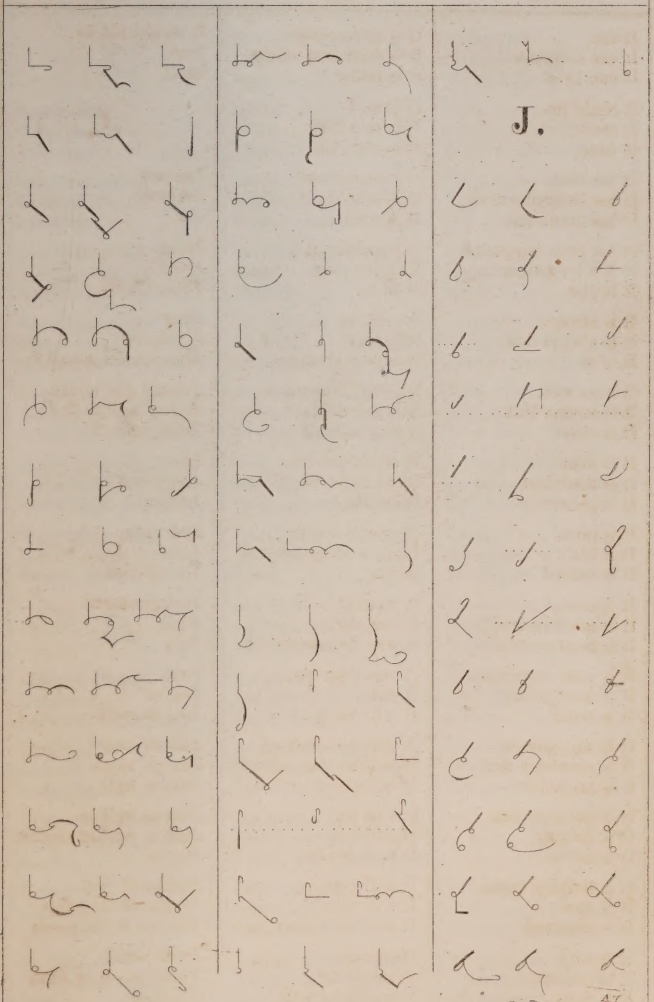
Just
Just as
Just as good

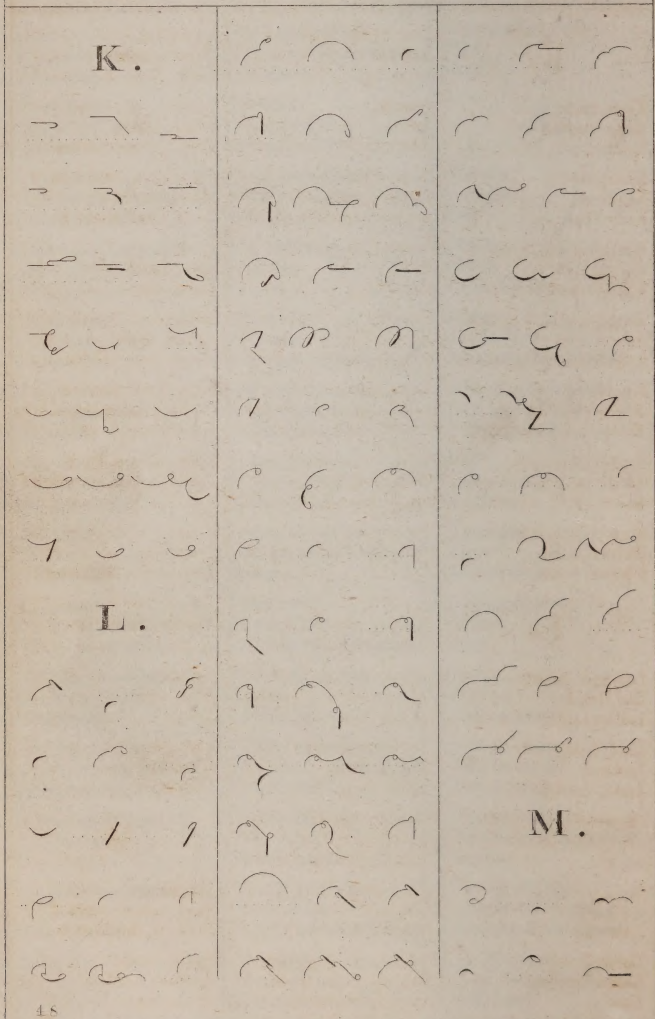
Just as long
Just as much
Just as well

Just as well as
Just as well as another
Justice

Justice of God
Justice of the peace
Justices of the peace

Justification
Justification by faith
Justified


J.


K.
L.
M.

K.

Keen, coin
Keep, copy 2
Kentucky

Kind, cannot
Kindred
Kingdom

Kingdom of Christ
Kingdom of God
Kingdom of Heaven

Kingdoms of this world
Knew, new
Knotted, untied 1, united 3

Know, no
Know it is not
Know their (or there)

Know their own
Know there is
Know there is nothing

Knowledge, enjoy 1
Known, none
Knows, hence

L.

Labored, liberty
Lad, loud
Ladies and gentlemen

Laid, load
Lament
Land, lend 2

Language, young 3
Large, advantage 2
Larger

Last, loosed
Late, let
Latitude

Latitudinarian
Latitudinarianism
Law

Law of the land
Lawyer
Lead, lid

Leader
Learn
Learned(*v.*)

Learned(*adj.*)
Learned counsel
Learned friend

Learned gentleman
Legal
Legality

Legible
Legislation
Legislator

Legislature
Lend, lent
Lender, islander 1

Less
Less than
Lesser, elsewhere 1, loser 3

Lest, lost 1
Let, late
Let it

Let it be
Let us, lets
Let us consider

Let us do
Let us further consider
Let us have

Let us have your
Let us never
Let us now

Let us proceed
Let us therefore
Letter, loiter 1, latter 3

Liar, lower 2
Liberality
Liberty, labored

Liberty of the people
Liberty of the press
Liberty of speech

Light, lot
Likely, local 2
Lime, lame 2

Limit
Little, lately
Little consideration

Liveliness, loveliness 2
Local, likely 1
Lone, loan, alone 3

Long
Long hand
Long time

Longer
Longer than
Loose, lose, allows

Lord, read, word 2
Lord and Savior Jesus Christ
Lord Jesus Christ

Lose, allows, loose
Loser, lesser 2, elsewhere 1
Lot, light

Loud
Louisiana
Loveliness, liveliness 1

Lower, liar 1
Lowly, wholly 3
Loyal

Luckily
Lust, lest
Lustre

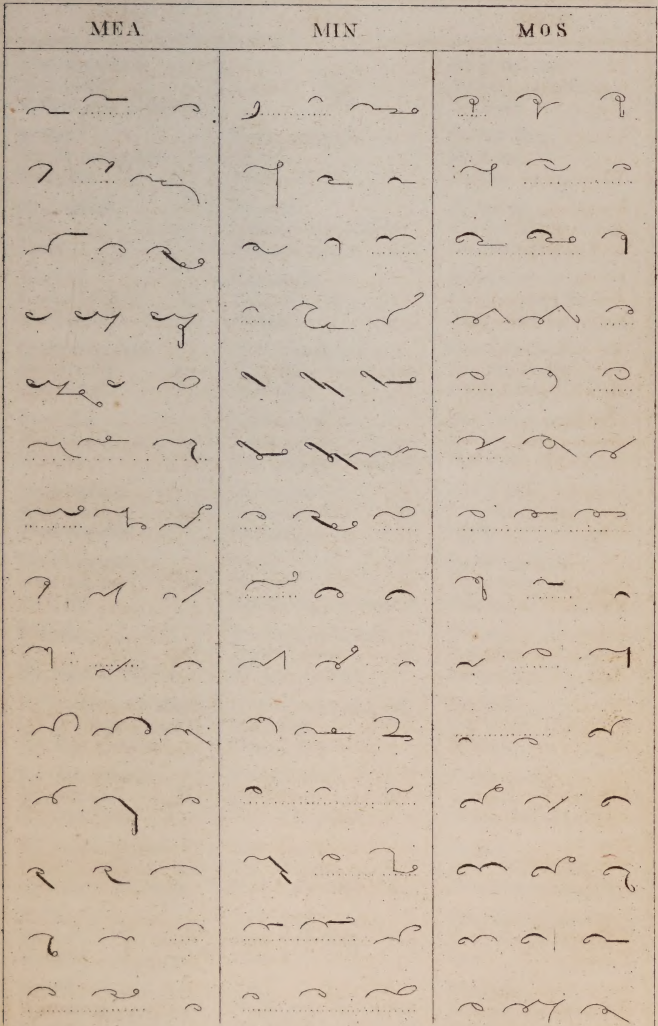
Luxury
Luxuriant
Luxuriate

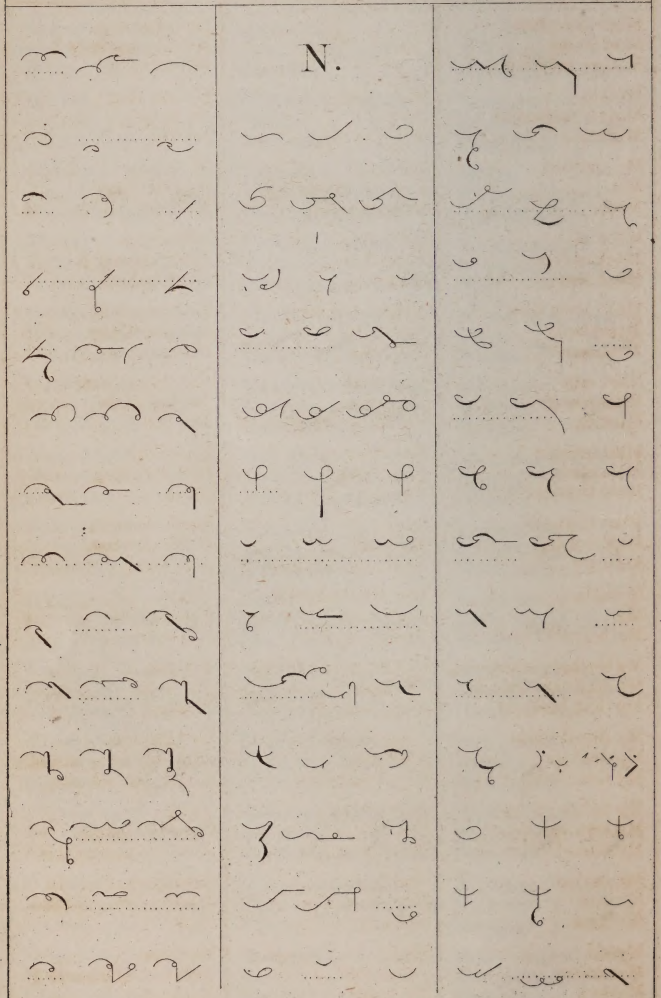
M.

Machine
Mad, mood, made 2
Madam, medium 1

Made, mode
Modest, amidst
Magazine

MEA	MIN	MOS
Magnanim-ous-ity	Measure-d	Ministered
Magnificen-ce-t	Meat, might, meet	Ministerial
Maine	Mechanics	Ministration
Majesty	Mechanic's Institute	Minnesota
Majority	Medical	Minority
Make it clear	Medicate	Mint, mind
Malignant	Medicine	Miracle
Man, main	Meditate, mediated 1	Miraç-les-ulous
Man of business	Medium, madam 2	Misdemeanour
Manner	Meet, meat, might	Misrepresent-ed
Manner in which	Melancholy	Misrepresentation
Manner in which it is done	Melioration, amelioration 2	Miss
Manner in which it takes	Member, remember	Missed, mist, moist
Mannered, honored 1	Member of the Bar	Misses
Mansion, mention 1	Member of Congress	Mission
Manufacturer	Members of Congress	Missionary
Manuscript	Members of the Bar	Mississipi
Many of them	Memorandum	Missouri
Many things	Men, mean	Mist, missed, moist
Many times	Men of business	Mistake
Maryland	Mention, emanation 2	Mistaken
Massachusetts	Mentioned	Mistrust-ful
Material	Mercies	Mitigate
Materiality	Mercy, more	Mode, made
Matter	Merit	Moderate
Mature, immature 1	Messrs.	Moist, missed, mist
May, him, my 1	Met	Monday
May also	Metaphor	Mood, mode
May always	Mexico	Moon, human
May appear	Michigan	Moral
May as well	Midst, amidst 2	Moral suasion
May be done	Might, meat, meet	Morality
May not	Might not	More, mercy
May not be	Might not be able to	More and more
May not have	Mightest	More or less
May there	Mightiness, emptiness 2	More than
May this	Migrate, emigrate 2	More time
May you	Migration, emigration 2	Mortality
Me, my	Million	Mortgage
Mean, men	Mind, mint	Most
Meanness	Mine	Most certainly
Meant, may not	Minister	Most happy


MEA
MIN
MOS


N.

Most important
Most likely
Mother, may there

Motion
Mount, movement
Mountain

Mr., remark
Mrs.
Much

Much as
Much as it is
Much more

Much more than
Muscularity
Must, most

Must also
Must always
Must be

Must become
Must come
Must consider

Must improve
Must not be
Must try

Mutable
My
My beloved friends

My brother (or brethren)
My Christian friends
My dear brethren

My dear friends
My dear sir
My dear sister

My fellow citizens
My own opinion
My respected friends

My Savior
My text
My time

Myself
Mysterious
Mystery

N.

Name, enemy 1
Narrow
Nation, notion

National
National expenditure
National reform

Nationality
Natural
Nature

Near, honor, nor
Nearest
Nebraska

Necessarily
Necessary
Necessary consequences

Necessitate
Necessitated
Necessity

Need
Need not
Neediness, handiness 3

Needless, endless 2
Neglect-ed
Neither, in their

Neither more nor less
Neutrality
Never, envy 1

Nevertheless
New, knew
New Hampshire

New Jersey
New Mexico
New Testament

New York
New York City
News

Next
Night, not
No, know

No better than
Nobody, anybody 1
No doubt

No less than
No more
No one

No reason
No such thing
No thank you

Noise, nice
Noisy, uneasy 2
None, known

Nonconformist
Nonconformity
Noon, union

Nor, honor, near
Nor are there
Nor is it

Nor is this
Nor were they
North

North America
North Carolina
Not, night

Not be
Not only
Not quite

Not that
Not to be
Nothing

Nothing less
Less may form part of a phrase, but not *else.*

Notion
Notwithstanding
Notwithstanding it is

Notwithstanding the
Notwithstanding this
Now

Nowhere
Nuisance, innocence 1
Number

O.

Oath, think
Obedient
Obey

Obeyed
Object
Objection

Obliged
Observ-e-d-ation
Obsolete, absolute 3

Occasion
Occasional
Occasioned

Occupied
Occupy
Occur, care

Occurred
Occurrence
October

Of
Of advantage
Of Christ

Of Christianity
Of course
Of course it is

Of course it is not expected
Of course it will
Of course it will not

Of course they will
Of God
Of great advantage

Of his
Of his own
Of importance

Of it
Of its
Of itself

Of many of them
Of my opinion
Of some account

Of some kind
Of some kind or other
Of such an

Of such as have
Of that which is
Of their

Of them
Of this world
Of those who are

Of which
Of which it has been
Of which it has been said

Of which it is
Of which it is not
Of which it must be

Of which you are
Of which you are not
Of which you will

Office, if his
Often, fine
Oh! owe

Ohio
Old, hold, laid, loud 3
Omnipoten-t-ce

Omnipresen-t-ce
Omniscien-t-ce
On

On account of
On account of their
On all sides

On all subjects
On all such questions
On any account

On either hand
On either part
On her part

On his part
On its account
On many occasions

On my
On my account
On my own part

On my part
On no account
On no occasion

On one account
On our part
On so many

On the
On the contrary
On the one hand

On the one part
On the other hand
On the other part

On the part of
On the present occasion
On the same subject

On their account
On their own account
On their own showing

On their own supposition
On their part
On this

On this account
On this occasion
On this point

On this question
Once, ones
One

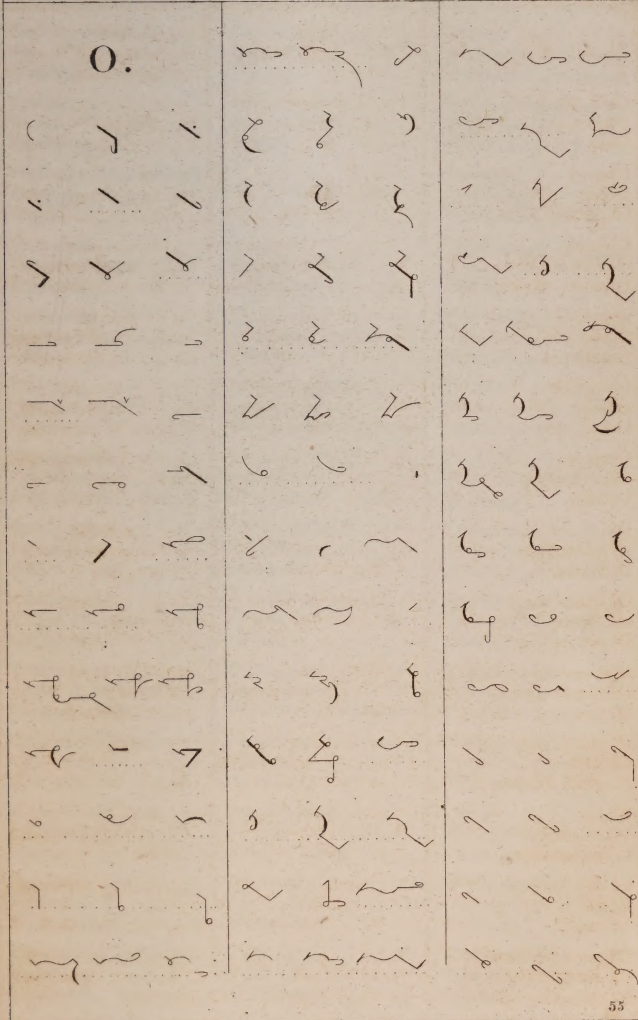
One of the most
One or two
Onward, inward

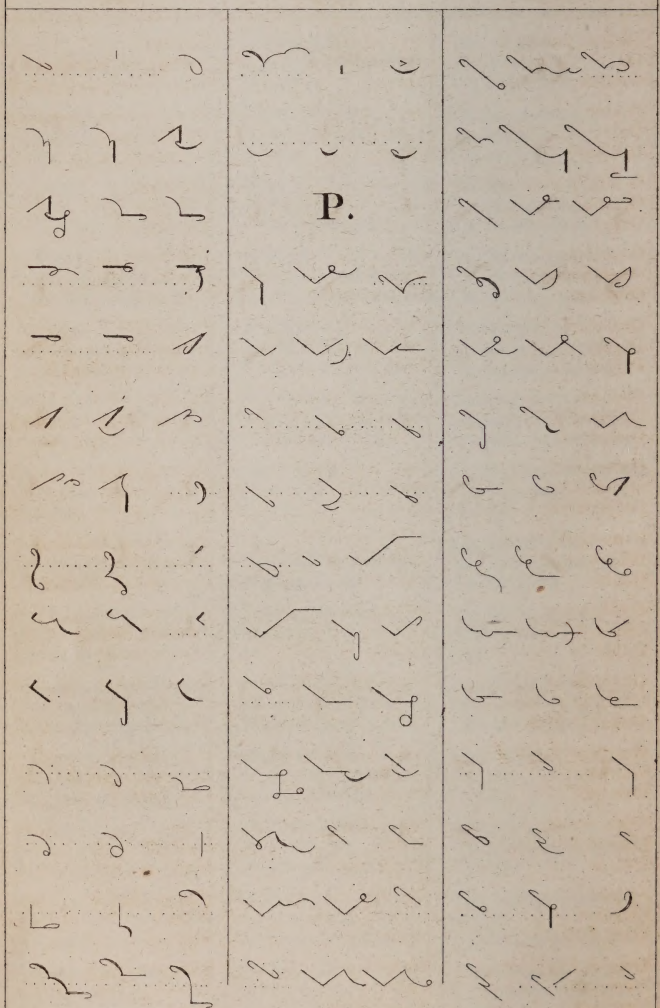
Open, upon
Opened
Operate

Operated
Operation, oppression 3
Opinion

Opportunity, particular 1
Oppose
Opposite, apposite 3

Opposition, position 2
Oppression, operation 2
Oppressor


O.


P.

Option, passion 3
Or
Oration

Orator
Order
Ordinary

Ordinary circumstances
Oregon
Organ

Organism
Organization
Organize

Organized
Organs
Origin

Original
Originality
Ornament

Ornamental
Orthodoxy
Other, either 1, their 2

Other than
Otherwise
Ought

Ought never
Ought not to be
Ought to

Ought to be
Ought to be done
Ought to have

Our, hear 1, are 2
Our own
Our text

Ours, arouse
Ourselves
Out, at

Outcast
Outward
Over, virtue

Over and over again
Overcome
Overtaken

Overwhelm
Owe, oh!
Owing

Own
Owned, hand
Owner

P.

Paid
Parisian
Parliamentary

Part
Partiality
Particle

Particular, pride
Pass, hopes
Passed, past

Passion, option 1
Passionate
Past, passed

Pastor, pester 2
Patient
Patriarch

Patriarchal
Patron
Pattern

Peace, piece
Peculiar-ity
Peculiar circumstances

Peculiar cir. of the case
Pecuniary
Penalty

Pennsylvania
People
People of God

Per annum
Per cent
Perfect-ed

Perfection
Perform
Performance

Perhaps
Permanent, prominent 1
Permission, promotion 2

Permit, prompt 1, promote 3
Perpendicular
Perpendicularity

Perpetual
Persecute
Persecution

Perseverance
Persia
Persian

Personality
Perspective
Persuade, pursued 3

Pertain
Pervade, private 1, proved 3
Petrify, putrify 3

Philanthropic
Philanthropy
Philology

Philosopher, falsifier 1
Philosophic
Philosophize, falsifies 1

Phonetic
Phonetic Society
Phonographer

Phonographic
Phonography
Physical

Piety, pity 2
Pin, pine, upon 2
Pity, piety 1

Placed
Plaintiff
Plate

Please, place 2
Pleased
Pleasure

Plenipotentiary
Plurality
Point

Point of view
Polarity
Police court

Political
Political economy
Political principles

Poor
Popular-ly
Popularity

Portion, apportion 3
Position, opposition 1
Possess

Possessed
Possession, position 2
Possibility

Possible
Post
Posterity

Pound, happened
Poverty
Practicab-le-ility

Practic-e-al
Preach, approach 2
Precede, proceed 2

Precisely
Precision, procession 2
Pre-eminent

Prejudic-e-ial
Prejudiced
Preliminary

Premise, promise 2
Preparation, appropriation 2
Prepare

Prepared
Presbyterian
Prescribe, proscribe 2

Prescription, proscription 2
Present
Present circumstances

Present state
Preserv-e-d -ation
President

President of the U. S.
Pretend
Pride, particular

Prime minister
Princip-al-le
Private, pervade 2, proved 3

Privilege-d
Probab-le-ly-ility
Probation, approbation 3

Proceed, prccede 1
Procession, precision 1
Prodigality

Production
Proficien-t-cy
Prohibition, approbation 3

Prominent, permanent 2
Promise, premise 1
Promote, prompt 1, permit 2

Promotion, permission 1
Prompt, permit 2, promote 3
Properly

Property
Proportion
Proportionate

Proportioned
Propose
Propriety

Proscribe, prescribe 1
Proscription, prescription 1
Prosecute

Prosecution
Prospective
Prosperity

Protection
Proud
Provide, pervade 2, proved 3

Providence
Provident
Providential

Prussia
Prussian, operation
Psalm, consume

Psalmist
Public opinion
Publi-sh-ed -cation

Puerility
Punctuality
Punish-ment, happen

Pure
Purpose
Pursue

Put
Put it
Putrify, petrify 2

Q.

Quality
Quantity
Quick

Quicken
Quiet, acquit 2, acute 3
Quite, caught

Quite agree
Quite as well
Quite certain

Quite impossible
Quite possible
Quite satisfactory

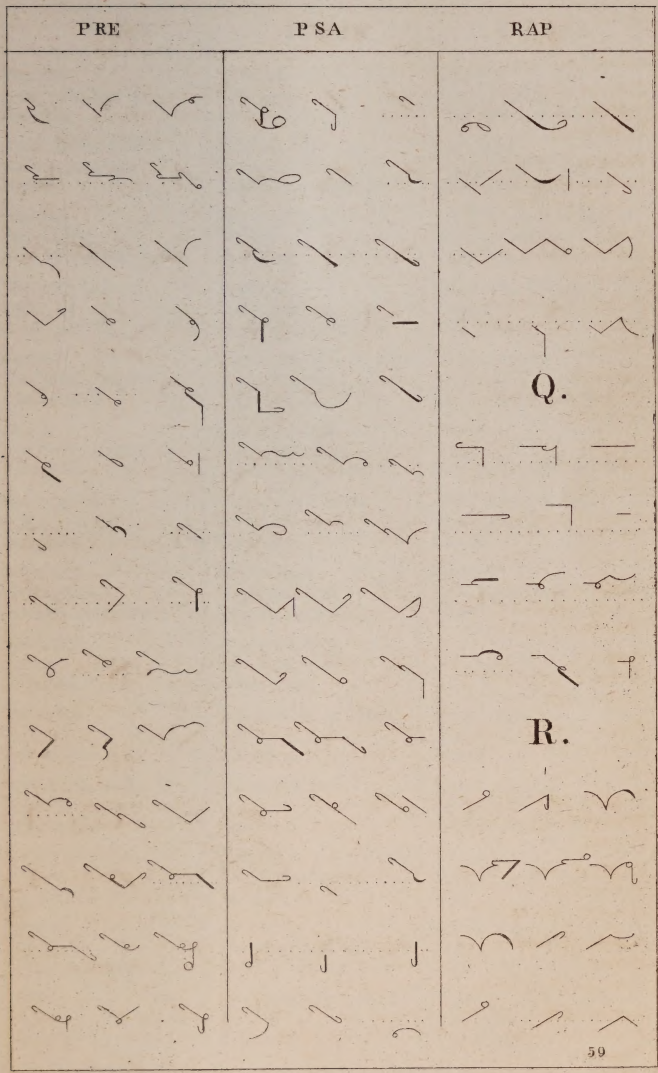
R.

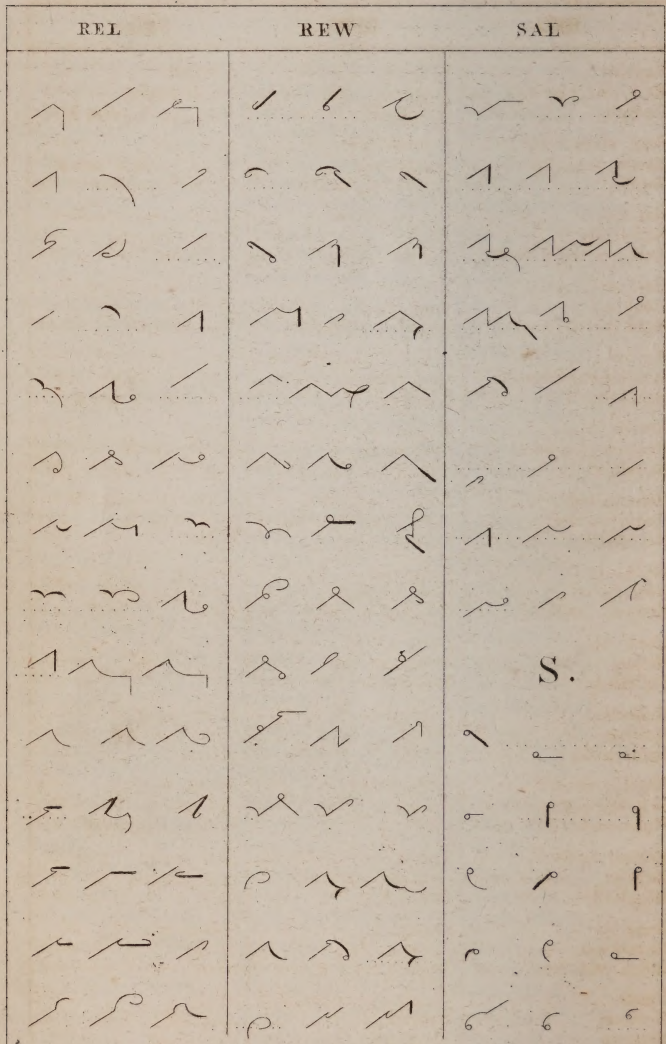
Race, raise, rose
Radiant, ardent 3
Railroad

Railroad carriage
Railroad cars
Railroad station

Railway
Rain, reign, run
Rainy, ruin 3

Raise, rise 1
Ran, run 2
Rapid, repeat 1


PRE
PSA
RAP
Q.
R.


REL
REW
SAL
S.

Rapidity
Rare, roar, rear 1
Rascality

Rate, wrote, right 1
Rather, are there
Ration

Rational
Rationality
Raw, rye, ray 2, rne 3

Ray, row (*v.*)
Read (*v.*)
Read (*part.*)

Reader
Readiness, redness
Rear, roar 2

Recess
Recipient, respond
Recognise

Recommend
Recommended
Redeemed

Redeemer
Redemption
Redness, readiness

Reed, ride
Reflect
Reflected

Reflection
Reform
Reformation

Regard, regret 2
Regency, urgency
Regeneration

Regret, regard 3
Regular
Regularity

Regulate
Regulation
Reign, rain, rein

Relate
Relation
Relative

Religion
Religious
Relinquish

Remark, Mr.
Remarkable
Remember, member

Remembrance
Render
Rendered

Renewed
Rent, rend
Repealed, repelled 2

Repeat, rapid 2, repute 3
Reporting style
Represent-ed

Representation
Representatives
Republic-an -ation

Resembl-e-d -ance
Resignation
Resistible

Resolution
Respect-ed -ive
Respond, recipient

Respons-e -ible
Rest, roast, rust
Resurrection

Resurrection of Christ
Retort
Retreat

Retrospect-ive
Return
Returned

Revelation, revolution 3
Revelled, reviled 1
Revenue

Reverend
Reverse, rivers
Reviled, revelled 2

Revolution, revelation 2
Reward
Rewarded

Rhetoric
Rhode Island
Rice, race 2, rouse 3

Ride, reed
Right, wrote 2, root 3
Right Honorable

Right Honorable Sir
Right or wrong
Right Rev.

Right Rev. Bishop
Righteous
Rise, raise 2

Rivers, reverse
Roar, rear 1
Root, right 1, rate 2

Round
Rouse, raise 2
Row (*sub.*), row (*v.*) 2

Rude, read (*part.*) 2
Ruin, rainy 2
Ruined

Ruinous
Run, rain, ran 3
Rural

S.

Sabre, sober
Sack
Sacked

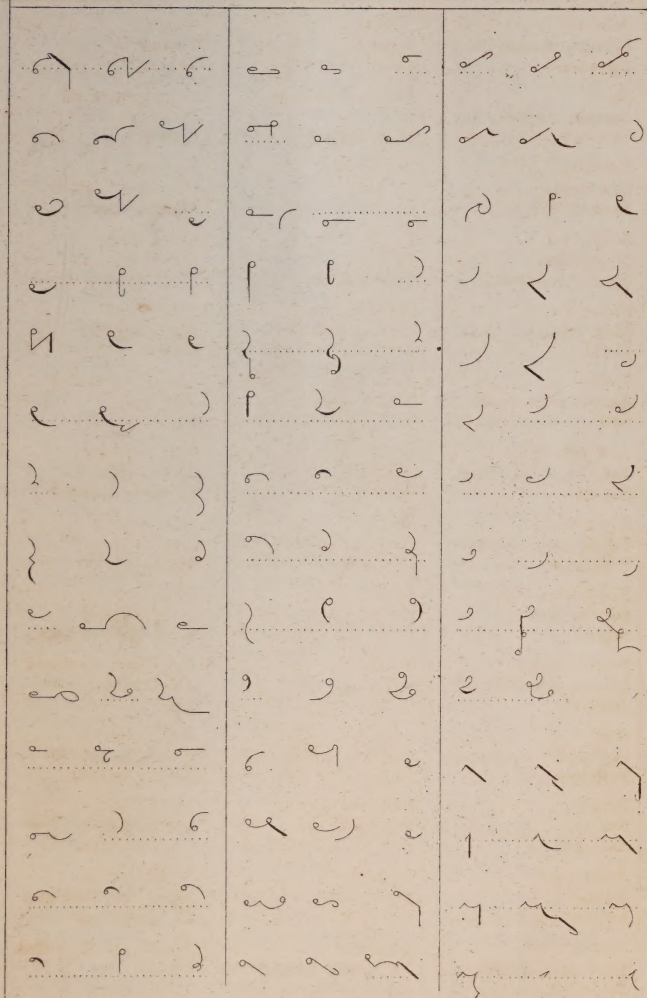
Sacred, secret 1
Sad, said 2
Sadder, consider 2

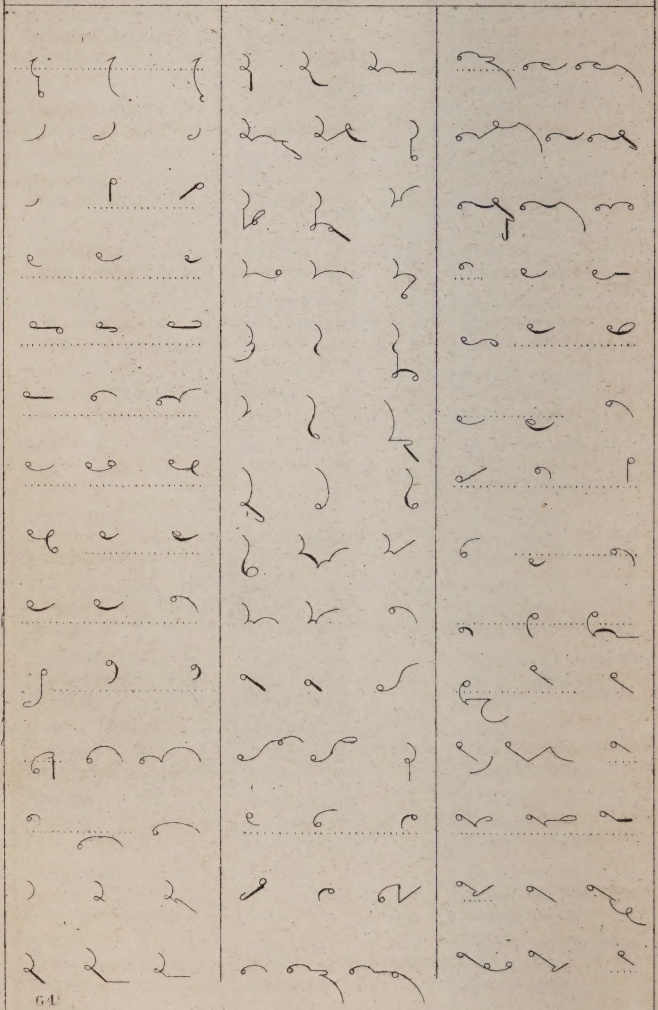
Safe, is for
Sage, suggest
Said

Sailed, sold
Saith
Sake

Salary
Sale, sell
Salt, slight

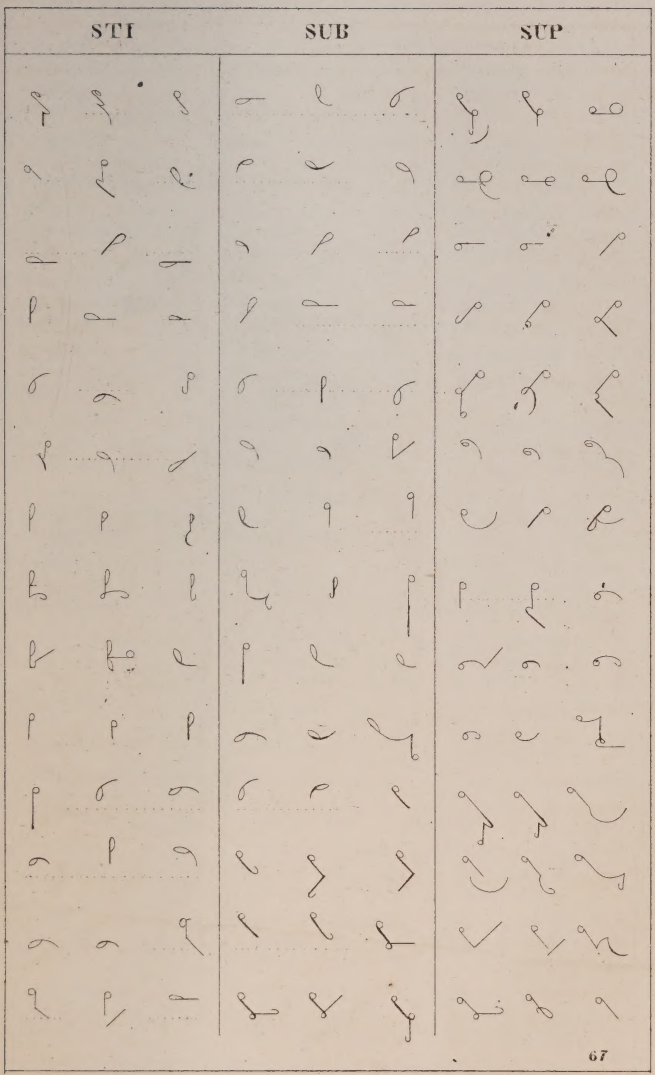
SEC	SEP	SHO
Salubrity, celebrity 2	Seclusion	Serene
Salutary, solitary 2	Secondly	Serious
Salvation	Secret, sacred 2	Seriously
Same	Secretary of State	Served, surveyed
Sample, simple 1	Sect	Servility
Sanatory	Sectarian	Session
Sanction	Secularity	Sessional
Sanctuary	Secure	Set, sight 1, sat 3
Sand, sound	Secured	Several, save
Sang	Sedate	Shall, shalt
Satisfaction	Sedition	Shall be
Satisf-y-ied-actory	See, sea, sigh	Shall not be
Saturday	See that it is	Shall there
Save, several	See that there is	Shall there be
Saved	See you	Shan't
Savior	Seed, side	Shaped, shipped 1
Savior of the world	Seeing	She, wish
Saw	Seek	She is, wishes
Saw you	Seem, seam	Sheet, wished
Say	Seemed	Shine, shone
Say so	Seen	Shipped, shaped 2
Say to them	Seer, sire	Shirt, short 1
Saying	Sees, seas, cease	Shoe, issue
Says, so as	Sees to it	Shoot
Scene, seen, sign	Seeth	Short
Scholar	Seethe	Short distance
School	Seize, size	Short space of time
School master	Seized	Shorthand shortened
Science, essence 2	Selfish	Short-sightedness
Scientific	Selfishness	Should
Scot	Sell, sale	Should be
Scotland	Senator, centre	Should be able to
Scripture	Send, sound 3	Should be done
Scrutiny	Sensib-le-ility	Should do
Sea, see	Sensuality	Should have
Seal, soil	Sent, cent, scent	Should not be
Seam, seem	Sentence	Should not do
Seamed	Sentiment	Should not have been
Sear, sore 2, sour 3	Separate	Should not say
Seared	Separated	Should not think that
Seat, sight, sought	Separation, suppression 3	Should the
Secession	September	Should think

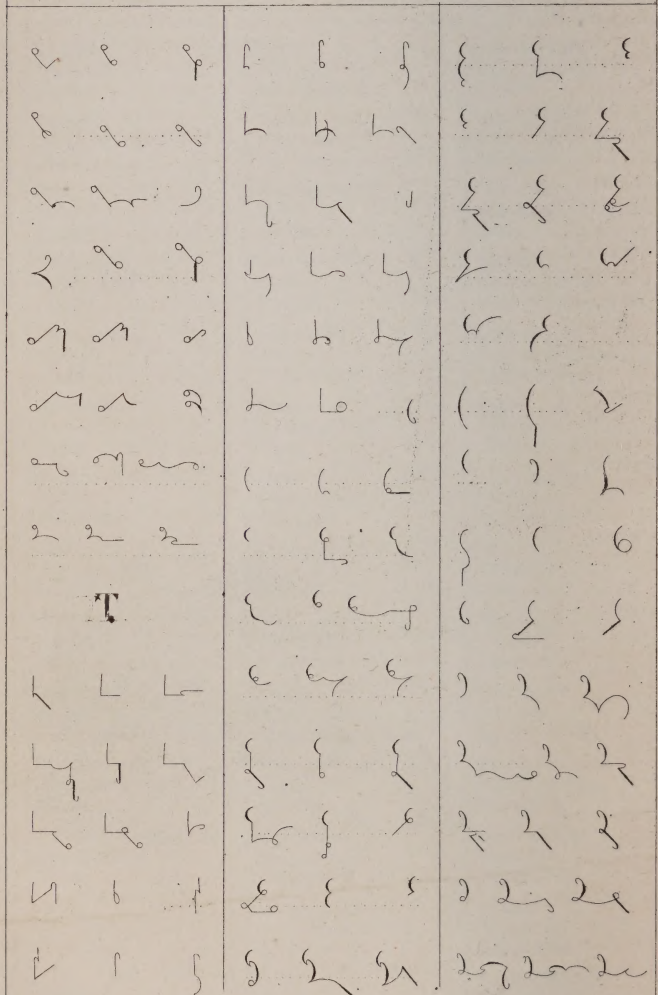




SOA	SOM	SPI
Should think it is (or has)	So as to do	Some kind or other
Should think there	So as to have	Some one
Should think there were	So as to make	Some one or other
Show, shall	So as to make it plain	Some reason or other
Shown, shun, shone 1	So as to receive	Something
Shunned	So it is	Something has been
Shut	So it rests	Something has been done
Side, seed	So it seems to be	Something or other
Siege	So little	Sometimes
Sift, soft	So many as	Somewhat, smite
Sign, seen	So may their (or there)	Son, sun, soon 3
Signed, sinned	So much as	Son of God
Significance	So sure	Son of Man
Significant	So that	Song, sing
Signification	So that it is impossible	Songster
Signify	So the	Soon
Similar-ity	So then	Sooner, sinner 1
Simpl-e-y, sample 2	So there can be	Soar, seer 1
Sin, sign	So there has been	Sorrow, sorry
Since	So there is	Sort
Since that	So this	Sought, seat
Since this	So this is	Soul, sale
Sinned, signed	So very little	Sound, sand, send 2
Sinner, sooner 3	So you are	Sour, sore 2
Sing, song	So you may	Soured, sword 2
Sing-le-ular-ularity	So you will	South
Sire, seer, sore 2	Soar, sour 3	South America
Situation	Sober, sabre	South Carolina
Size, seize	Sobered	Speak
Sized, seized	Social	Special-ly
Slander, slender 2	Socialism	Speciality
Slur	Socialist	Spelling Reform
Smaller	Society	Spirit
Smite, somewhat	Soft	Spirit land
Smoother	Soil, seal	Spirit of Christ
Smother	Soiled, sealed	Spirit of God
So, sow (*v.*)	Sojourn	Spirit world
So as to	Sold, sailed	Spiritual-ity
So as to appear	Solitary, salutary 3	Spiritual philosophy
So as to be	Some, same, sum	Spiritual sense
So as to become	Some account or other	Spiritual world
So as to come	Some cause or other	Spite

STI	SUB	SUP
Splendid	Sticker	Substantiality
Splendor	Stiff, stuff 2	Substitut-e-ed
Spoken	Still, steal	Success
Spread	Stilled	Successful-ly
Stable, suitable 3	Sting, stung 2	Succession
Staff	Stir, store	Successive
Stag	Stirred, stored	Succour
Stage	Stitch	Succoured
Stagger	Stitched	Such
Staid, stud	Stitcher	Such an
Stake, steak	Stock	Such as (or is)
Staked	Stocked	Such as (or is) to be
Stale, style 1	Stole, stale	Such as it is
Stamp	Stood	Such as they are
Stand	Stool, stale 2	Such would be
Standard	Store, stir	Suffer
Star	Stored, stirred	Suffered
Starry	Story	Sufferer
State	Stove	Sufficient-ly
Stated	Stray, external	Suggest-ed
Stated that	Strength	Suggestion
Statement	Strengthened	Suit
Statesm-an-en	Student	Suitable, 2
Station	Studied	Sum, same
Stationary	Study, steady	Summary
Statistics	Stuff, stiff 1	Summed
Stave	Stuffed	Summon
Stay, set	Stump	Summoned
Stayed	Stung, sting 1	Sun, son
Stead, stud	Stupendous	Sunday school
Steady, study	Style, still, steal	Superabundance
Steal, still	Styled	Superabundant
Steam	Subject	Superficial
Steamed, stemmed 2	Subjection	Superficiality
Steed, stud 2	Subjugation	Superfine
Steer	Subjugated	Superintend
Stem	Subordinate	Superior
Stemmed	Subordination	Superiority
Stereotype	Subscribe-d	Superlative
Stereotyped	Subscription	Superscription
Sterility	Subservien-t-ce	Superstition
Stick	Substantial	Supper


STI
SUB
SUP



Support
Suppose
Supposed

Supposition
Suppress, surprise 1
Suppression, separation 2

Supreme
Supreme Court
Sure

Sure way
Surprise, suppress 3
Surprised

Surrender
Surrendered
Surround

Surrounded
Surveyed, served
Sword, soured 3

Sycophant
Symmetry, cemetery 2
Synonymous

System
Systematic
Systematical

T.

Tabernacle
Take
Take care

Take into consideration
Take it down
Take part

Take place
Takes place
Talent

Tartar
Taste, test
Teetotal

Teetotaler
Tell, till
Tell us

Tell you
Tells
Tells us

Temper-ance-ate-ature
Temperance Society
Temporality

Temptation
Tenable
Tend, tent, atoned

Tendency
Tenement
Tennessee

Test, taste
Testament
Testimonial

Testimony
Texas
Than, then 2

Thank, hath, youth
Thank you
Thanksgiving

That
That has taken
That have

That have not
That is (or has)
That is another question

That is not
That is not only
That is only

That it has been
That it is
That it is to be

That it may as well
That it stands
That such

That such is the case
That that
That the

That there is
That there may be
That there shall be

That they were
That time
That we

That were
That which
That which can be

That which can not be
That which has been
That which is not

That which will
That you
That you are

That you will
That your
The

The other, though there 3
The other day
The way of the world

Thee, thy
Their, they are
Theism

Theist
Them, they
Themselves, this is

Then, than 3
Theological
Theology

There, their, they are
There are
There are also

There are many things
There are some
There can be

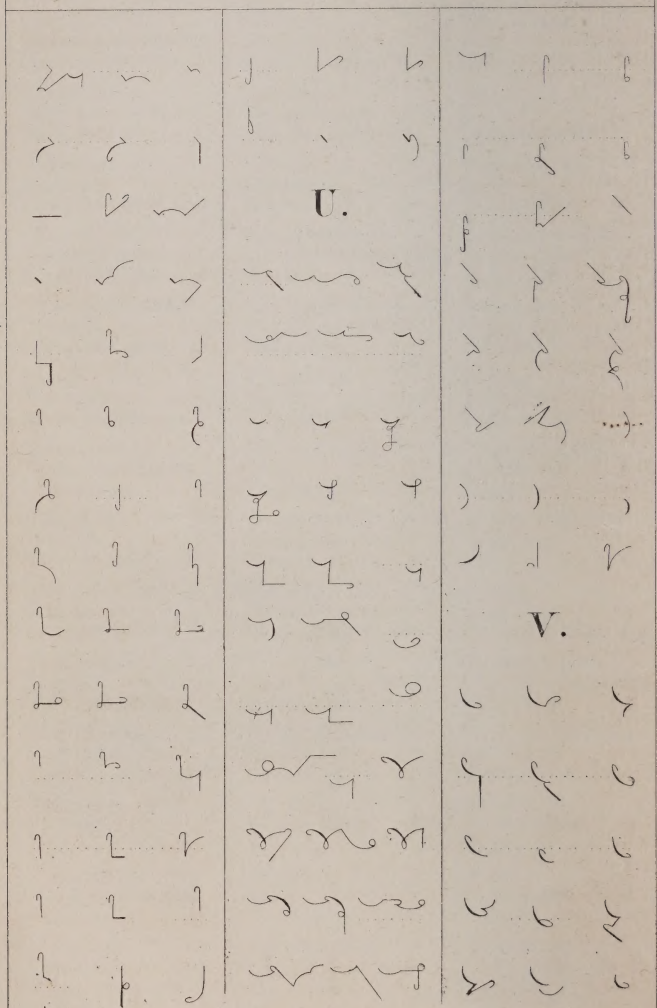
There can not be
There could be
There has been

There is (or has)
There is another point
There is another subject

There is no more than
There is no more time
There is no one

THI	TIL	TOW
There is not	Think you	Till you come
There is some reason	Think you may	Time
There is very little	Third, throughout 3	Tin
There shall be	This, thus	Tint
There there (or their)	This advantage	To
There there are	This circumstance	To a great extent
There there is	This day	To as many as
There was	This evening	To be
There was not	This instance	To be able to
There will be	This is, themselves	To be able to make
There will not be	This is a well known fact	To be present
There would be	This is the	To be saved
There would not be	This is well known	To be there
Therefore	This is your opinion	To become
Therefore there is	This opinion	To church
Thereto	This passage	To come
Thereupon	This time	To come to
These, thyself	This world	To do, to day
These instances	Thither, the other 2	To do something
These circumstances	Those	To every one
These things	Thou, though	To have
They, them	Though there, the other 2	To him, to whom 3
They are	Though there is	To his
They are not	Thought	To it
They do (or had)	Thousand	To love
They do not	Thousand dollars	To make
They had had	Three, author 1	To make it clear
They had not	Three times	To make it plain
They have	Through	To many of those who
They have been	Through their	To our
They have not	Throughout, third 2	To our consideration
They might not	Thursday	To our own
They that	Thus, this	To some
They were	Thy, thee	To some one
They will	Thyself, these	To some extent
Thin	Till, tell	To take it
Thine, within	Till his	To the
Thing, Engl-and-ish	Till it	To the world
Think, oath	Till it comes	To them
Think that	Till it has been	To think that
Think there	Till it is done	To those that
Think there is not	Till you are	To which

TIH
TIL
TOW


U.
V.

To which you are indebted
To whom, to him 2
To you

To your
To your own
Today, to do

Together, go, gave
Toleration
Tomorrow

Too, two
Too little
Too much

Took it down
Torment
Touched, attached 3

Toward, trade
Towards
Towards them

Towards your
Town, tune
Trade, toward

Trader
Train
Traitor

Tranquillity
Transcript
Transcription

Transgress
Transgression
Transubstantiation

Treat, tried, trite
Treatment
Trinity

True, truth 2
True God
Truly, utterly 2

Truth, true 3
Truth of God
Try, internal

Try to
Tuesday
Tuition

Tune, town
Turn
Turned

Twist, taste 2
Two, too
Two or three

U.

Unable, enable 2
Unanimous, anonymous 1
Unavoidable

Uncertain
Unclean, incline
Undefined

Under
Under the
Under the circumstances

Under the cir. of the case
Understand
Understood

Undertake, undertook
Undertaken
Undoubted, indebted 2

Uneasy, noisy 1
Unexpect-ed-ly
Union, noon

United, untied 1, knotted 2
United Kingdom
United States

United States of America
Unity
Universal

Universal Church
Universal happiness
Universality

Universe
University
Unkindness

Unparallelled
Unpopular
Unquestiona-ble -bly

Untied, knotted 2, united 3
Until, at all
Until his

Until it
Until it has been
Until it is

Until it is done
Until you are
Up

Upon, open
Upon it
Upon no other consideration

Upon the
Upon them
Upon those who are

Upward
Urgency
Us

Use (*s.*)
Use (*v.*)
Used, as it 2

Usual-ly
Utah
Utterly, truly 3

V.

Vain, heaven
Valiant, violent 1
Valid

Validity
Valuable
Valuation

Value, evil 2
Valued
Van, heaven 2

Vanished
Vast, vest 2
Vegetable

Vegetarian
Venality
Vend, vent

Vermont
Versatility
Version

Very
Very certain
Very good

Very great
Very much
Very near

Very soon
Very well
Veterinary

Vice, voice 1
Vice President
Vice versa

View, vow
Viewed, vowed
Vindicate

Vindication
Violation, evolution 3
Violence, villains

Violent, valiant 2
Virginia
Virtue, over

Virtuous, over us
Vision, evasion 2
Visionary

Vitality
Viva voce
Vocation, avocation 3

Voice, vice 2
Void
Volatility

Volition, violation 2
Voluntary
Voluntary principle

Volunteer
Volunteered
Voracious, avaricious 3

Vow, view
Vowed, viewed
Vulgarity

W.

Waist, waste, west
Wake, awake 3
Waked, awaked 3

Waken, awaken 3
Wakened, awakened 3
Want

Wanted
War
Ward, wart

Warehouse
Warm
Warn

Warrant
Warrior
Wary, weary 1

Was
Was as it should be
Was neither

Was not
Was not so
Was not there

Was said
Was the
Was their own

Was there
Was to be
Wash, wish

Wast
Waste, waist, west
Wasted

Watch, each
Watched
Water

Way, weigh
Wayward
We

We are
We are aware
We are bound

We are indebted
We are never
We are not

We believe
We did many things
We did not

We do
We do not
We do not think

We find
We found
We had

We had not
We had the
We have

We have not had
We have not observed
We have not seen

We have said
We have their
We have their sanction

We have therefore
We may as well
We may as well try

We may be
We may be able to
We may be sure

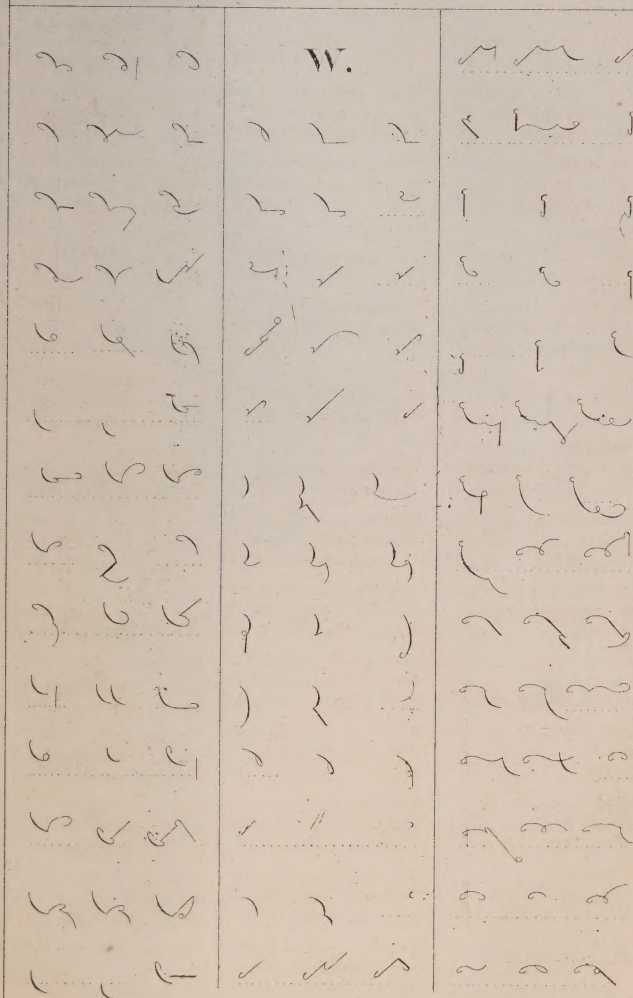
We may have
We may have their
We may mention

We may never
We may nevertheless
We may not

We may perhaps
We may seem
We may therefore

We mean
We might
We might as well

We might not
We must
We must be

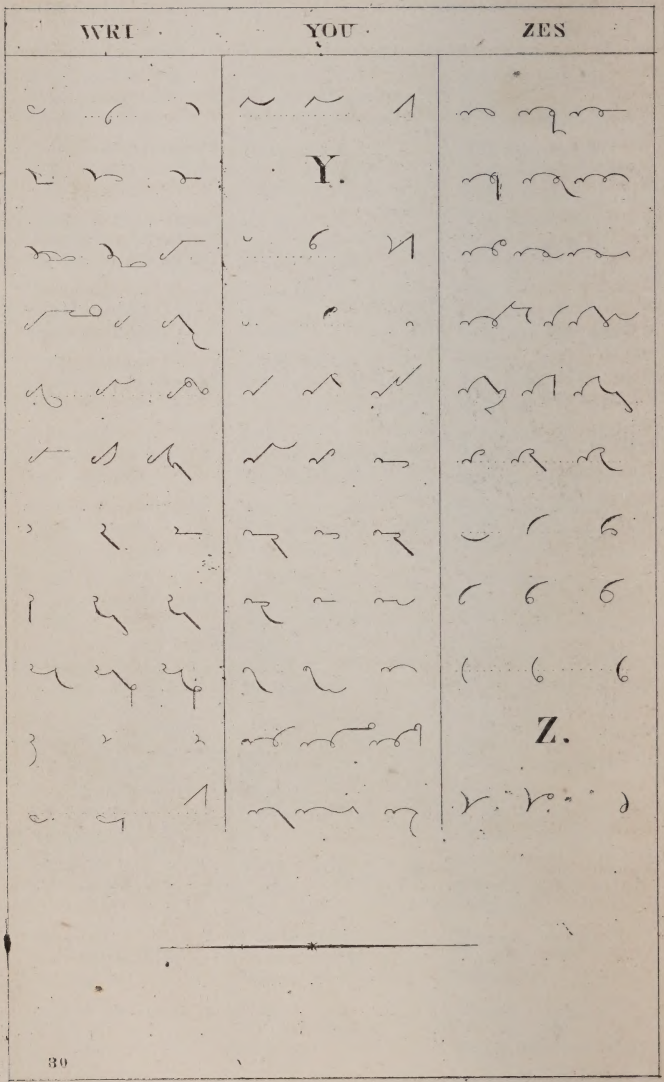

W.

WHA WHE WHI

WHA	WHE	WHI
We must therefore	What is the use of	Where do you
We ought to	What say you	Where I am
We ought to be	What the	Where it is not
We shall	What were	Where it is said
We shall have	What would	Where it may be
We think	What would be	Where it might
We think there is	What would do	Where there is no
We view	Whatever	Where we are
We were	Whatsoever	Where we are not
We will	When, win, wine	Where we are seen
We will not	When I am	Whereas
We wish	When I am not	Whereas it is
We would	When in consequence	Whereby
Weaken, waken 2	When in the	Wherefore
Weakened, wakened 2	When it can	Wherefore there is
Weary, wary 2	When it is	Wherein
Wednesday	When it may seem	Whereof
Week, weak	When such has been	Wheresoever
Weep	When the	Wheresoever there is
Well	When there has (or is)	Wherever
Went	When there has been	Wherever it is
Were	When there is any thing	Wherever there has been
Were not	When there is no more	Wherever there is the
Were they	When there is not	Wherever this is
Were this	When there is nothing	Wherever you are
Were we	When this is	Wherever you can
Wesleyan Society	When we are	Wherever you like
West, waste, waist	When we have	Wherewith
West Indies	When we may	Whether, weather
What	When we were	Whether there are
What are	Whence, once 2	Whether there is
What are their	Whenever	Which
What are their reasons	Whenever it is	Which are
What are your	Whenever there is occasion	Which are certainly
What can be the reason	Whenever there is the	Which are likely
What can it be	Whenever you like	Which are necessary
What could be	Whenever you may	Which are not
What could not possibly	Whensoever	Which are sufficient
What could they think	Whensoever there	Which can be
What has been	Where	Which could be
What if	Where are they	Which had had
What is (or his)	Where are we	Which has (or is) not

WHO	WIT	WON
Which has not been	Who would	With his sanction
Which is not only	Who would not have	With it
Which it can be	Who would not say	With its own
Which it is impossible	Whole, allow	With reference to
Which it is not	Whole world	With reference to the
Which it would	Wholly, lowly 2	With regard to
Which it would have been	Whom	With respect to
Which it would no doubt	Whomsoever	With respect to the
Which it would not be	Whose, use (*v.*)	With that
Which may	Whosoever	With the
Which may not	Why	With them
Which might not	Wicked	With them that were
Which must be	Wield, wild, wilt	With themselves
Which must not be considerd	Will(*noun or prin. verb*)	With these
Which the	Will (*auxiliary verb*)	With this
Which will	Will be	With this understanding
Which will be done	Will be considered	With those
Which will make	Will be found	With those who are
Which will most probably	Will have done	With those who are not
Which would be	Will have not	With which it has been
Which would not have been	Will their own	With which it is not
Which you are not	Will there	With which it may be
Which you can	Will therefore	With which it may nev'less
While	Will there never be	With which it must be
Whilst	Willing	With which you are
Whimsicality	Willingly	With which you can
Whither, whether 2	Willingness	With which you may
Who	Wilt, wield, wild	With your
Who are	Win, when, wine	With your own
Who are not	Wisconsin	With your sanction
Who can be	Wisdom	Withdraw
Who has been	Wisdom of God	Within, heathen
Who have not	Wise	Without, that 1
Who is it	Wiser	Without doubt
Who is that	Wisest	Without such
Who is this	Wish, she	Withstood
Who know	Wished, sheet	Witness
Who know nothing	Wisher, sure 2	Woman
Who may be	Wishest	Women
Who may not be	With	Women's rights
Who was	With advantage	Wonder, dear
Who were	With his	Wonderful

WON	WIT	WHO


WRI
YOU
ZES
Y.
Z.

Wont
Wool
Word

Word of God
Word of man
Words of God

Words of my text
Words of our text
Work

Working classes
World
World above

World of fashion
World of nature
World of Spirits

World to come
Worship
Worthy member

Would
Would be
Would come

Would do
Would have been
Would have to be

Would never
Would not be satisfied
Would not have said

Would say
Would the
Would you

Wound
Wounded
Write, writ, wrought

Writing
Written
Wrote, rate

Y.

Ye, year, years
Yes
Yesterday

Yet
Yield, yielded
You

You are
You are able to
You are aware

You are in
You are not
You can

You can be
You cannot
You cannot be

You cannot have
You could
You could not

You have
You have not
You may

You may as well
You may as well give us
You may as well try

You may be
You may now
You may think

You must
You must admit
You must come

You must consider
You must have
You must improve

You must let us
You must not
You must now

You must recollect that
You will
You will be certain

You will be sure to
You will do
You will have been

You will not
You will not be
You will not have

Young, language 2
Your
Your mind

Your own
Yourself, yours
Yourselves

Youth, hath, thank
Youth's, thanks
Youths, those

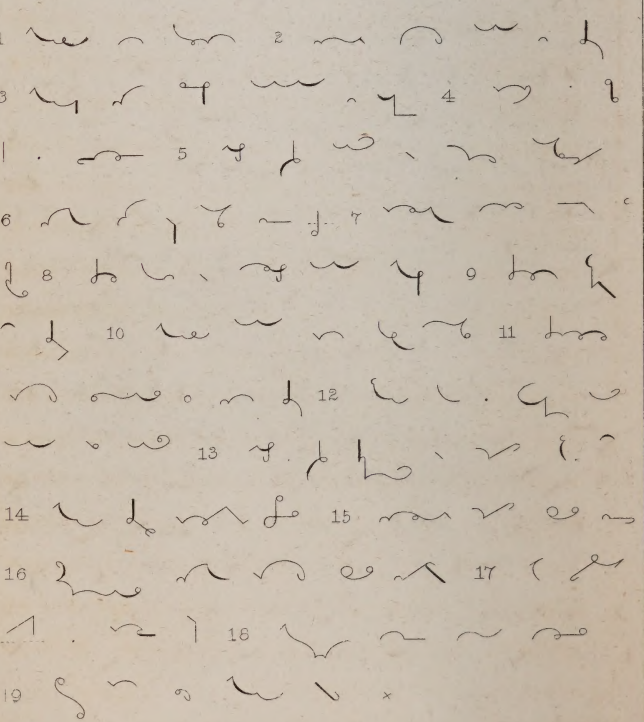
Z.

Zeal
Zealous
Zest

Reporting

Reporting Exercises.

Lesson I.



REPORTING EXERCISES.

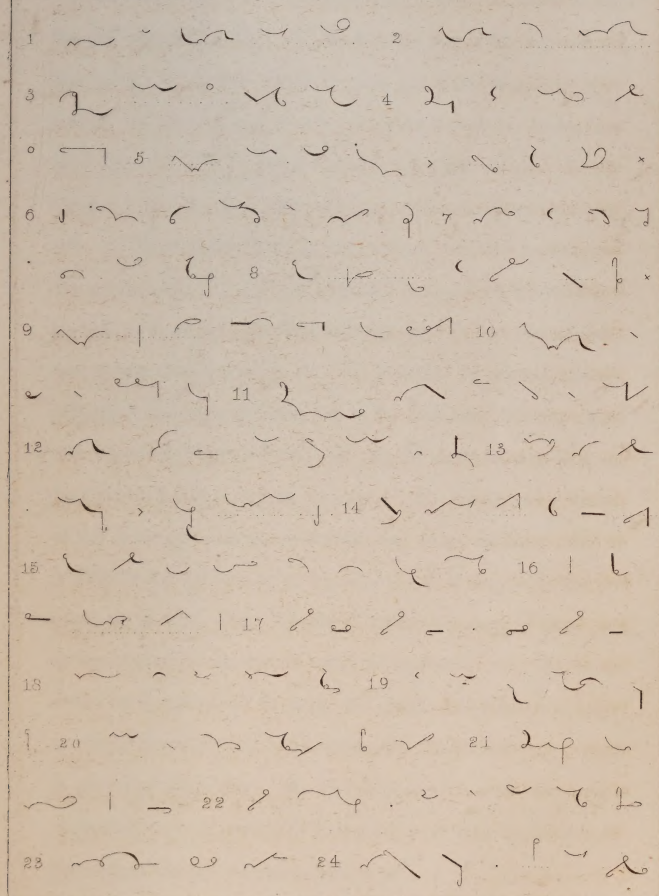
LESSON I.

1. I have not seen him for some time. 2. You may now learn any thing you desire. 3. I have no doubt you will succeed in any thing you undertake. 4. I am sure he considers it a great mistake. 5. I understand it is your intention to remain in this country. 6. You will have little to do unless you come at once. 7. I must not have my mind occupied with trifles. 8. It is impossible for you to misunderstand any thing I have said. 9. It is most important that it should be immediately despatched. 10. I have not sent any thing to him for several months. 11. It is sometimes impossible to learn as many things as you may desire. 12. We have not for a long time known any thing of his intentions. 13. I understand it is your determination to return with them immediately. 14. I have no disposition to misrepresent the circumstances of the case. 15. You must now return as soon as you can. 16. There are many things you will have to learn as soon as you are able. 17. I think he is in the right and I am glad of it. 18. I fear you will make many mistakes. 19. As far as I am concerned I have no objection.

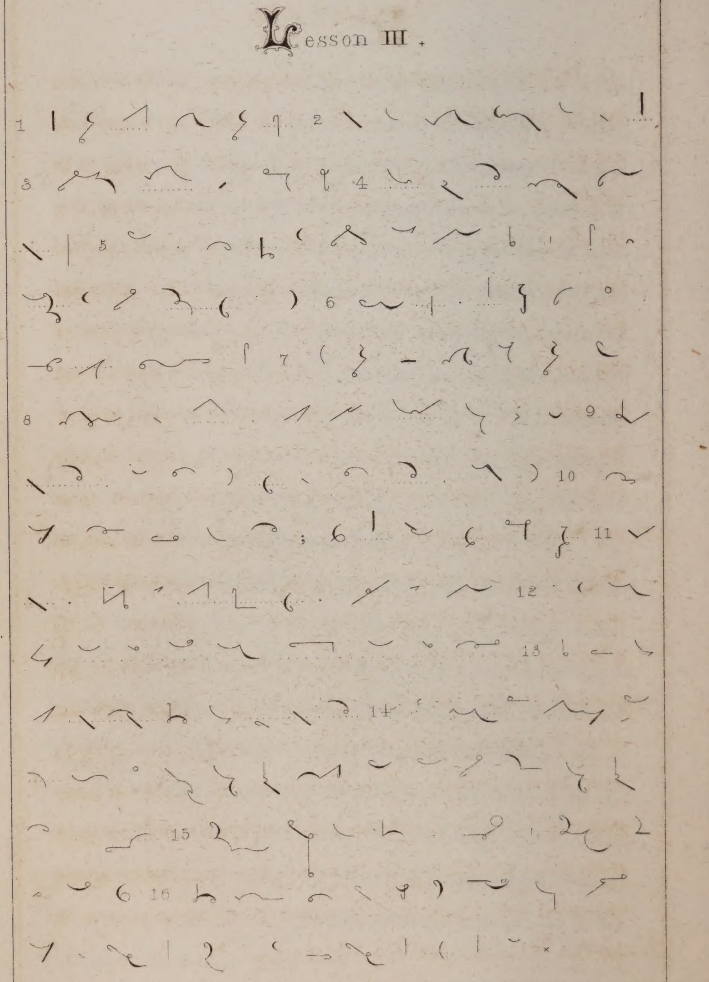
LESSON II.

1. How many years have you lived in the United States? 2. I have lived here all my life. 3. Let us do something; any thing is better than nothing. 4. There is no doubt that the information received is correct. 5. I hope you will in all things conform to the practices of this association. 6. Do not confirm yourselves in the ways of modern society. 7. You will find that every one entertains the same opinion on this question. 8. We have at last found that he is not to be trusted. 9. I hope you will at least give me credit for sincerity. 10. I fear you will have to send to Cincinnati for it. 11. There are many things you will be called upon to endure. 12. You will have little difficulty in accomplishing anything you desire. 13. I am sure you will receive an invitation to the festival if you are in town. 14. Be sure you are in the right, then go ahead. 15. We have received no communication from him for several months. 16. It does not signify if you will not repeat it. 17. He is as good as he is great, and as great as he is good. 18. I am in immediate want of something of this kind. 19. We intend to have nothing more to do with it. 20. I intend to remain in this country till his return. 21. There is no necessity for you to mention it again. 22. He has manifested a want of honor in this transaction. 23. You must always come as soon as you are called. 24. You will probably obtain a situation in the House of Representatives.

Lesson II.



Lesson III.



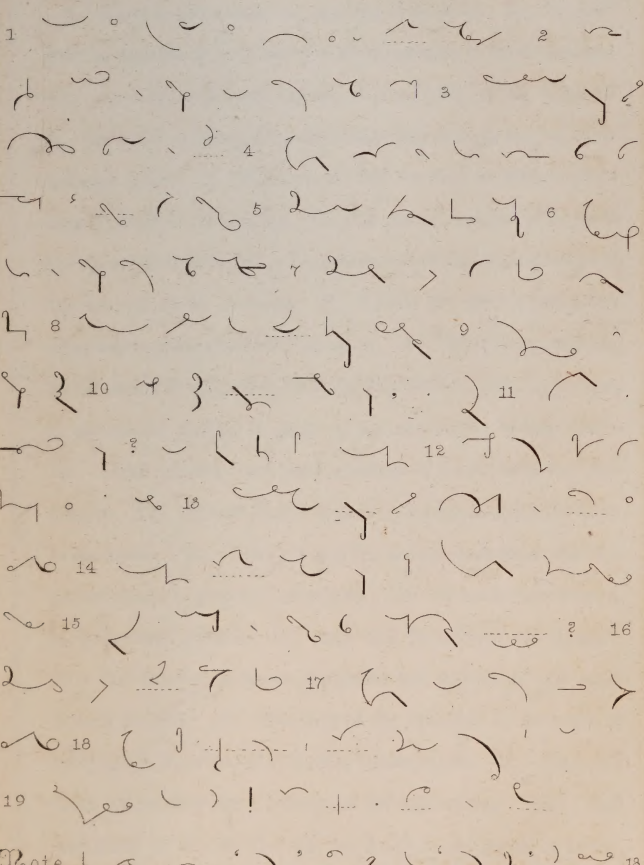
LESSON III.

1. Do that which is right; love that which is true. 2. Be fit to live that you may be fit to die. 3. He is in the way of life who seeketh instruction. 4. If you would be wise, you must be willing to be taught. 5. When a man admits that he has been in the wrong, it is but telling you in other words, that he is wiser than he was. 6. One thing at a time, and that done well, is an excellent rule, as many can tell. 7. Think of that which is good, and you will then not think of that which is evil. 8. You will be certain to reap a rich reward if you are faithful to the end. 9. It is better to be wise and not seem so, than to seem wise and not be so. 10. Mankind in general mistake difficulties for impossibilities; this is the difference between those who succeed and those who do not. 11. Better to be a tortoise on the right track than a racer on the wrong. 12. He that never changed any of his opinions, never corrected any of his mistakes. 13. It is difficult for the rich to be humble, and it is impossible for the proud to be wise. 14. We should never seek revenge when our enemy is powerful, for then it would be imprudent; nor when he is weak, for then it would be mean and cruel. 15. There are many substitutes for temperance and exercise, but there is nothing so good as the things themselves. 16. It is impossible to make some people understand their ignorance, for it requires knowledge to perceive it, therefore he that can perceive it, hath it not.

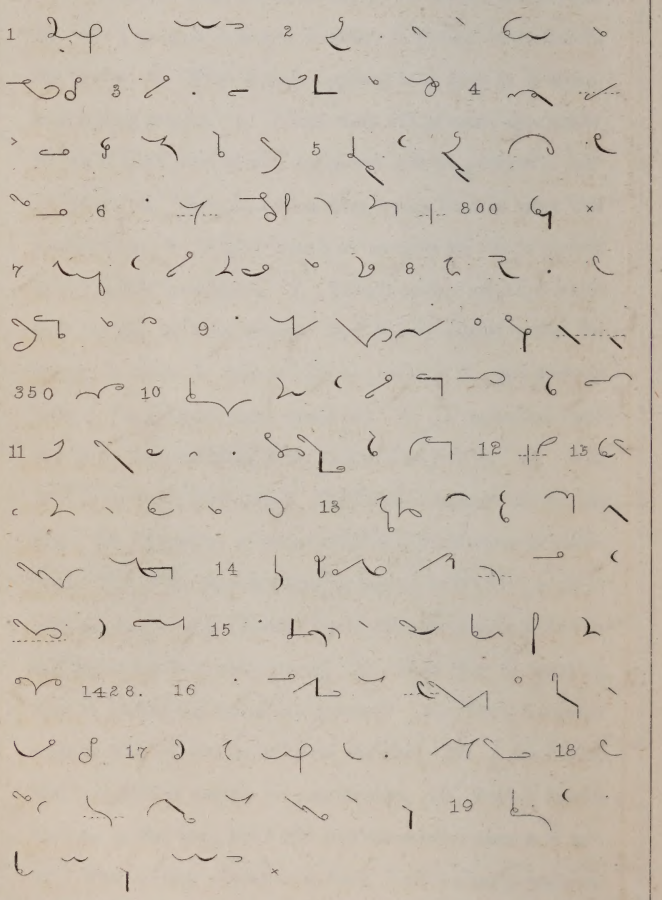
LESSON IV.

1. Neither his father nor his mother has yet arrived in this country. 2. I am glad it is your intention to proceed no further in this matter. 3. When there is anything to be done, he is always most willing to assist. 4. I think there will be ample opportunity for you to make yourself well acquainted with the practices of your profession. 5. There is another thing which must be taken into consideration. 6. I think there is no necessity for you to proceed further in this investigation. 7. There is another subject to which your attention must be directed. 8. I have another reason for wishing it should be done as soon as possible. 9. Are there as many as you supposed there would be? 10. I understood there was to be some exhibition today, and so there is to be. 11. Will there be an examination today? No, it will be deferred till another time. 12. I question whether the trial will terminate as he anticipates. 13. When there is nothing to be done he is always ready to offer his services. 14. Another time I will have nothing to do with it if there are to be so many present. 15. Shall there be anything done to prevent this intolerable nuisance? 16. There is another point to which I wish to call your attention. 17. I think there will be no further occasion for your services. 18. I think there is no train at that hour, but I will ascertain whether there is or not. 19. What are their reasons for so doing, I am at a loss to conceive.

Lesson IV.



Lesson V.



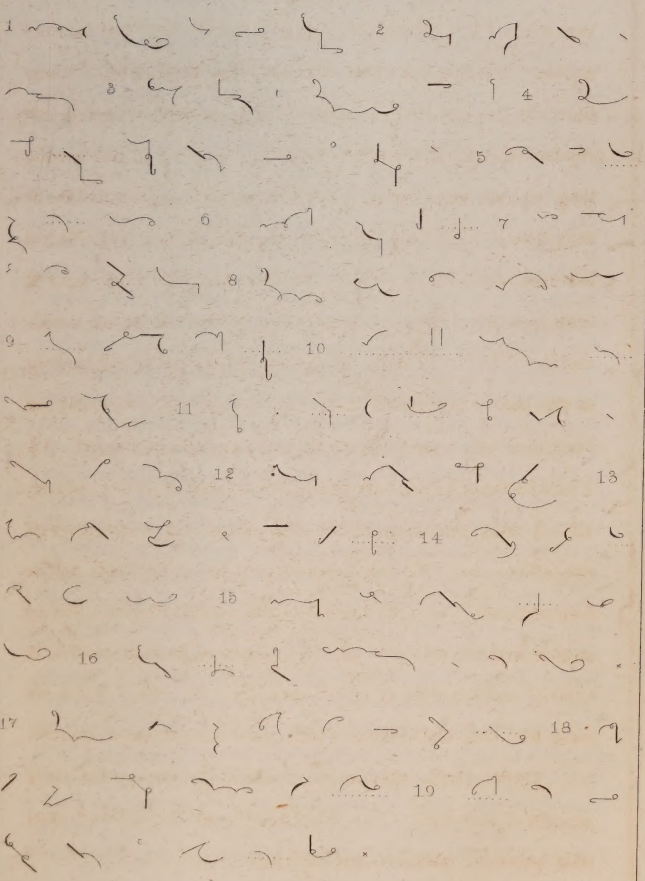
LESSON V.

1. There is no necessity for anything of the kind. 2. We shall have an opportunity of listening to his explanation of the circumstances. 3. He has a great opinion of the dignity of his ancestors. 4. You must be aware of the difficulties that stand in the way of its accomplishment. 5. It is possible that we shall be able to learn several particulars of the case. 6. The annual expenses of the State are estimated at $800 000. 7. I have noticed that he is ashamed of the manners of his associates. 8. I think you cannot have a full appreciation of the qualities of his mind. 9. The entire population of the empire is supposed to be about 350,000,000. 10. It is clearly ascertained that he is guilty of the commission of this crime. 11. I shall probably send you a specimen of the productions of this locality. 12. At least 15,000 of the people were assembled to listen to his oration. 13. I think it is of the utmost importance that this matter should be properly investigated. 14. It was in consideration of the services rendered our cause that permission was granted. 15. The discovery of the art of printing it is now stated was made as early as 1428. 16. The cause of the reduction in the value of the property is attributed to various circumstances. 17. There is I think no necessity for a renewal of the application. 18. Full particulars of the late fire will be found in the papers of to-day. 19. It is clear that he does not intend to do anything of the kind.

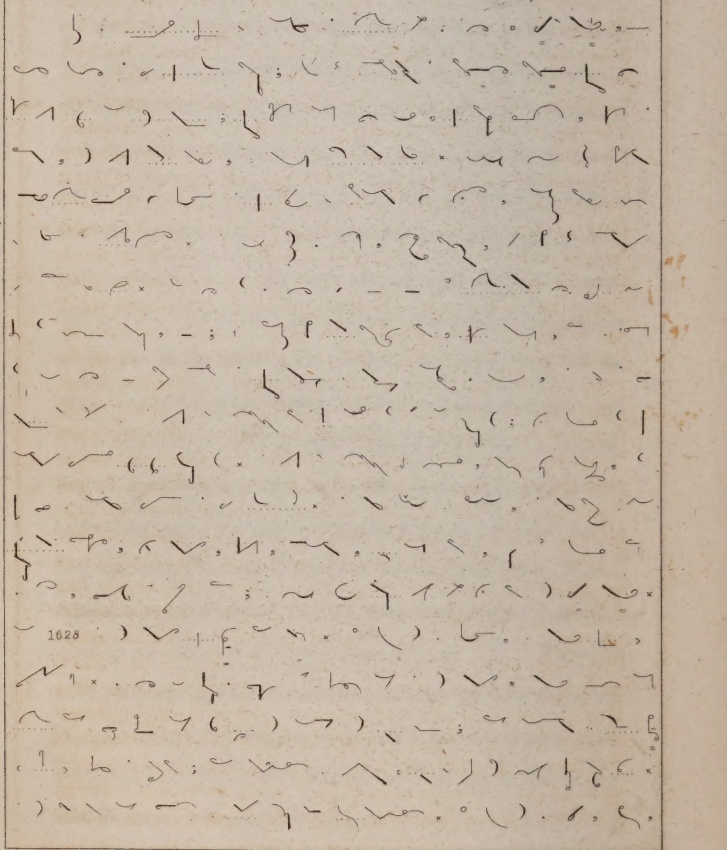
LESSON VI.

1. You must know that we have their sanction for the course we have taken. 2. There is no doubt you will do your best to make it clear. 3. That is not only taken away but there are many things gone with it. 4. There is another question to be taken into consideration before the case is disposed of. 5. We must be kind even to those who are our enemies. 6. You may as well try to have it done at once. 7. I am not acquainted with the means by which it has been effected. 8. There are some men who never seem to learn anything. 9. I fear he has not given this matter due consideration. 10. I will from time to time inform you of our progress in this part of the world. 11. I think it is a pity they did not know their own interests better than to perpetrate such errors. 12. I have no doubt you will be able to succeed just as well as another. 13. I think you may labor in such a manner as to give general satisfaction. 14. We may be sure that such an event will not be long unknown. 15. How many do you anticipate will be present at your next convention? 16. We have been at some trouble in order to make it clear to every comprehension. 17. There are many who seem to think that wealth alone can purchase happiness. 18. Let us consider the danger to which you are exposed every moment of your lives. 19. We will try every course that is possible before we relinquish our designs.

Lesson VI.



Lecture by George Dawson.



REPORT OF A LECTURE ON "JOHN BUNYAN",

BY GEORGE DAWSON ESQ., M. A.

DELIVERED IN THE TOWN HALL, BIRMINGHAM.

It was a curious task to investigate the life of such a man as John Bunyan,—one of the most famous the world had ever produced; for, [2] with the exception of the Bible, the "Pilgrim's Progress" had been more widely read than any other book, had been translated into [3] more languages, had pleased the scholar, delighted the school-boy, was read by the peasant, and pondered over by the divine. Knowing [4] that many of them were tolerably ignorant of the life of the glorious old tinker, he had chosen to speak of the noble old layman, in that it [5] was pleasant to him to vindicate the rights of the layman. He knew there was a musty, mischievous proverb, which said that the cobbler [6] should stick to his last. If it meant that a man who could get his living by mending shoes should not desert that to make poetry, good; [7] but when it was said by professional people, duly appointed, called, and consecrated, that no man could preach except he had been be- [8] schooled and be-colleged in this place and another, he opened the great book of history, and he read of improper people doing things, [9] that ought not to have done them; lay folks that did nobler works than those who ought to have done them. He read of improper tent [10] makers, poor illiterate fishermen, that did the greatest and noblest work the world ever saw. The best fighting and singing, the best [11] preaching and writing, had been done by crestless, low-born, dirty, ignoble, hard-handed people, who had what folks called a mission, [12] greater than the church's call; and among the long bead-roll of such lay people was John Bunyan. In 1628, he was born at Elstow, near [13] Bedford. His father was a tinker, and Bunyan took to the hereditary trade. A man's nature depended a great deal on the atmosphere [14] in which he was born. Bunyan came into life when the grandest struggle in which this land was engaged was about to come; when [15] the incapable and wicked Stuarts were trying to the utmost the patience of the people; when Puritanism and Republicanism were about [16] to teach their material doctrines upon this soil. He was brought up in the grim and bitter order of God-fearing Puritanism. His fa- [17] ther was a just, severe, Bible-reading, much-praying man—a thor-

[1] ough-paced Puritan—a lover of religious liberty. Bunyan tinkered his kettle in a pious atmosphere—growing up troubled with questions [2] and doubts all too soon. About his boyhood they read but little. His scholarship was slender, and it leaked away from him. There [3] had been much debate as to how wicked he was: whether he was not as Southey said, merely a blackguard, or a sad, graceless, outrageous [4] rip, licentious and sinful. There were two parties in that debate, one taking all Bunyan's self-accusing as true: there was another that [5] denied it. But there were also two courts; the court of God's law, or conscience: the other, the court of law or public opinion. The [6] Apostle Paul was, he said, chief of sinners: if they had taken him before the magistrate upon the charge he could have rebutted it by [7] proof. In the other court he would have fully admitted it. Now, many of John Bunyan's bitter speeches against himself as boy and young [8] man, must be interpreted in that way. A drunkard he never was; licentious in the common meaning of the term he was not. When [9] accused of being a gross sinner he stoutly denied it. He catalogued his short-comings. He said he was a town swearer, that he cursed [10] and swore bitterly—so much, that the worst woman in Bedford said he was enough to corrupt the whole town. He was a noisy, dis-[11] orderly, ranting kind of rip. That he said of himself; but it must be remembered that in that time, playing at cricket and lying were [12] often regarded as breaking part of the same tables. That was Puritanism. They had the two tables of commandments that Moses [13] gave, and twenty more of their own, to which they demanded the same respect. Hence he found Bunyan's conscience was as much [14] wounded by playing at hookey and Sunday bell ringing as by profane swearing. At an early period he was seized with incessant [15] torment of soul. With weak nerves—never well when young—and a fiery imagination, a conscience over-refined by Puritanical [16] scruples, tormented his soul. He was one of those who believed that the world rested on awful darkness and terrible mysteries; that [17] God was a reality not a doctrine; that the fire of Hell was as real as the fire upon his hearth; the Heavens as certain and real as the [18] distant Indies. The first years of his life were spent fighting devils like Luther. He saw the devil not with iris and pupil, but in a more [19] terrible way,—with the eyes of his soul. Even the Bible was to him a torment for a time. He made every text a demon. He [20] minded no punctuation, he took scraps of the book everywhere, with

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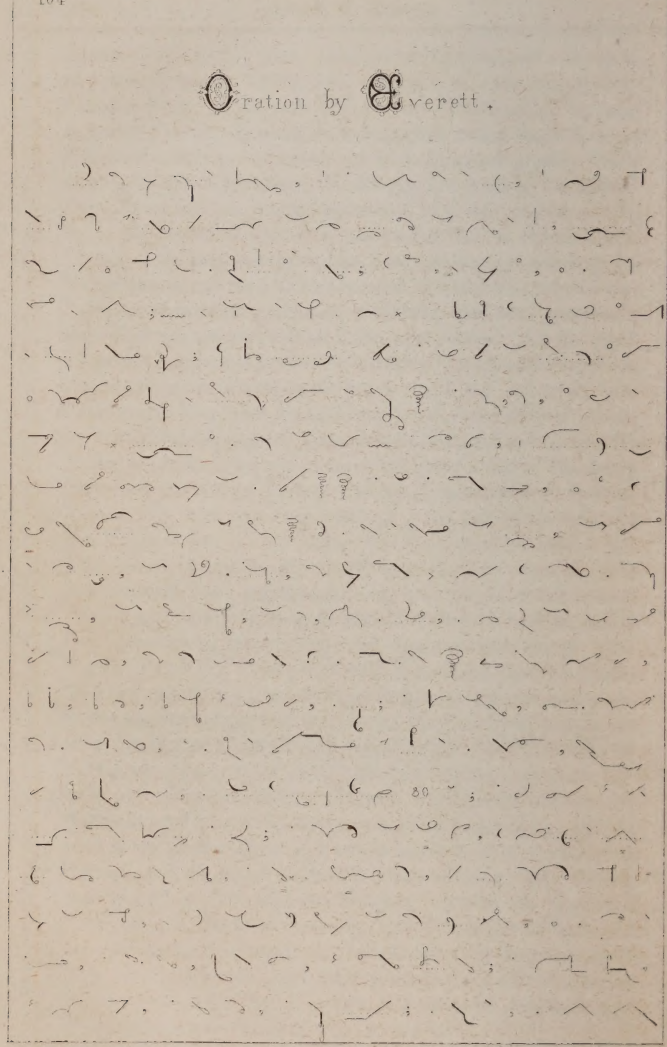
[1] out reference to other than its literal meaning. These things remembered, Bunyan's speeches might be understood. No event [2] occurred that a special Providence did not act with reference to him. His dreams even to him were real.

[3] Two years and a half passed away, with wrestling of body and soul, with groans, and cries, and tears; with actual and visible fight-[4] ing with devils, bandying of texts damnatory and consolatory. By and bye, a man induced him to read the Bible, and naturally enough [5] he turned to the historical part—to the histories of the kings of Judah. He became a reformed character, dropt swearing suddenly. [6] At nineteen he entered the army, and all knew which side he would take in the contest. He took the solemn epic side, not the ditty [7] and lyrical part. He was drawn for the siege of Leicester, but a comrade went instead. That comrade was shot, and Bunyan had an-[8] other miraculous escape. He became a moral, but was not yet a religious man. He thought to test his faith by working a miracle, [9] but he had misgivings of risking his salvation on his own power; he would rather let his damnation hang upon an uncertainty; so he did [10] not work the miracle. In this doubt he went to Mr. Gifford, a poor preacher in Bedford, a man himself of strange history—who, from [11] persecuting the Puritans had become their apostle—a man well fitted to deal with Bunyan's scruples. Bunyan listened to his preach-[12] ing, and the turmoil of his soul was calmed. He progressed into church fellowship amongst the Baptists, and as his graces grew he [13] first preached privately, after many solicitations, and then in public. But before that—at nineteen—he married. Between them they [14] could scarcely muster a trencher or a spoon: but her dowry—think of it!—was two books—rare things in those times. One was "The [15] Plain Man's Way to Heaven," and it is supposed that out of that he drew a few hints for his "Pilgrim's Progress." She was a godly [16] well-conditioned wife, who bore him several children; and by and bye she died. Bunyan then was a preacher. Episcopacy had raised [17] its head again, and they used their first day of liberty to repay the insults of Cromwell's time—glorious times, of which the worst that [18] could be said was that it was a day of psalm singing and Bible reading. The best that could be said of the time that followed, was [19] that it was an age of fiddlers, buffoons, strumpets, and all sinners. In that day the godly old Nonconformists were persecuted even to [20] death. Eight thousand men died in prison during that old black-

[1] guard's (Charles II.) reign. And under what banner? The right of private judgment. Under what rallying cry? The right of read-
[2] ing the Bible. When next there was any stone throwing, let them remember the eight thousand martyrs that died in that time—the time
[3] of stupid bullying magistrates—of wicked insolent priests. Well, after five years of preaching, Bunyan got into trouble. A warrant
[4] was out against him, and he was warned of it, and against preaching. He meditated upon it in the garden, but he determined to
[5] preach. He thought if the shepherd ran, what would the sheep do. He did preach, and the constable arrested him, took him before a stu-
[6] pid grammar-breaking, illogical magistrate, that were common in those days, and not quite extinct in the present time. He was asked
[7] if he would give sureties, and he would be released—the surety was that he should not preach again; but he would not, and he did not.
[8] For twelve long years he lay in the damp, dark, Bedford prison; but he had a good-tempered jailer, who let him out now and then for
[9] a day to preach, or let him go home and spend a night. He always came back at the appointed hour: he would have made an appoint-
[10] ment with death and kept it sacredly. He had then a wife and four children: one of them blind, "that lay nearest his heart;" and
[11] for them in prison he was almost tempted to sell his soul. The great womanly heart in that bold daring man thought of that beloved
[12] blind child, and took to making laces and tags to keep his family from starvation at home. There too, in prison, he wrote his "Pil-
[13] grim's Progress." The prison work of mankind, though a painful thing was a great and glorious theme with many grand recollections.
[14] Bunyan was at length set free; not by Bishop Barlow, as some had said, but by one of the noble company of the Society of Friends.
[15] This was a generous act, for Bunyan had attacked them in controversy with bitter coarseness. He found his houshold affairs in sad
[16] disorder, and he gave up tinkering and took to preaching. Sixteen years of his life were given to it, and at length he died, at sixty years
[17] of age, and was buried at Bunhill Fields, London. Mr. Dawson then touched on "The Pilgrim's Progress," quoting the opinions of
[18] Dr. Johnson, Macaulay, Coleridge, and Southey, on the book, and enumerating the translations of it into almost every language under
[19] the sun. It was the book from which to study a sound English style—a book of old Saxon language, of theology, of rhetoric, of poe-
[20] try, of romance—for all ages and for all faiths.

Oration by Everett.



"YOUNG AMERICA."

EXTRACT FROM A FOURTH OF JULY ORATION,

BY THE HON. EDWARD EVERETT.

[1] Either from natural ardor of temperament, or the fervid spirit of youth, or impatience caused by constant meditation on the abuses [2] which accumulate in most human concerns in the lapse of time, 'Young America' thinks that everything which has existed for a con- [3] siderable time is an abuse; that, consequently, to change, is, as a matter of course, to reform;—to innovate, of necessity, an improve- [4] ment. He does not consider that if this notion is carried too far it becomes suicidal; that it condemns his own measures, and justifies [5] the next generation in sweeping away his work as remorselessly as he is disposed to sweep away the work of his predecessors. [Cheers.] [6] The error, Sir, is one of exaggeration only. Young America is a very honest fellow—he means well, but, like other young folks, he is [7] sometimes too much in a hurry. [Laughter and cheers.] He needs the curb, occasionally, as we old ones, perhaps, still more frequently, [8] need the spur. [Laughter.] There is a principle of progress in the human mind, in all the works of men's hands, in all associations [9] and communities, from the village club, to the empire that embraces a quarter of the human race, in all political institutions, in art, litera- [10] ture, and science, and most especially in all new countries, where it must, from the very nature of the case, be the leading and govern- [11] ing principle. [Great cheers.] Who can compare the modern world, its condition, its arts, its institutions, with the ancient world, [12] and doubt this; the daily newspapers, smoking every morning from a hundred presses, with a strip of hieroglyphics on the side of an [13] obelisk, perplexing the world with its dubious import, and even that found out within the last thirty years; the ocean steamer with [14] the row galley, creeping timidly round the shore; the railways in the United States alone, without mentioning those of Europe, with [15] those famous Roman paved roads, the Appian and Flaminian way, which our railways exceed tenfold in extent, to say nothing of their [16] superiority in every other respect, as a means of communication; the printing press, driven by steam, with the scribe's toilsome pen; [17] the electric telegraph, with the mail coach, the post horse, the ped-

[1] estrian courier; and above all, a representative republican confederacy, extending over a continent, with a feudal despotism building a [2] rock on the necks of a people, or a stormy Grecian democracy, subsisting its citizens by public largess, ostracising all good men, insult-[3] ing and oppressing its allies, deeming all labor servile and rending its own vitals within the circuit of the city walls to which it was con-[4] fined — who, I say, can make this comparison, and doubt that the principle of progress is as deeply seated in our nature as the princi-[5] ple of conservatism, and that true practical wisdom and high national policy reside in a due admixture and joint action of the two?— [6] (Enthusiastic applause.) Now, sir, this was the wisdom of the men of '76. This is the lesson of the Fourth of July; this is the oracle [7] which speaks to us from the shrines of this consecrated hall. (Great cheering.) If we study the writings of the men of that day, we find [8] that they treated the cause of civil liberty, not only as one of justice and right, of sentiment and feeling, but also as one of history and [9] tradition, of charters and laws. (Cheers.) They not only looked to the future, but they explored the past. They built wisely and skill-[10] fully in such sort, that after times might extend the stately front of the temple of freedom, and enlarge its spacious courts, and pile its [11] stories arch above arch, and gallery above gallery, to the heavens,— (great cheers;) but they dug the foundations deep down to the eternal [12] rock—the town, the school, the militia, the church; these were the four corners on which they reared the edifice.—(Enthusiastic cheers.) [13] We live at an era as eventful, in my judgment, as '76, although in a different way. We have no foreign yoke to throw off; but in [14] the discharge of the duty devolved upon us by Providence, we have to carry the republican independence which our fathers achieved, with [15] all the organized institutions of an enlightened community—institutions of religion, law, education, charity, art, and all the thousand [16] graces of the highest culture — beyond the Missouri, beyond the Sierra Nevada; perhaps, in time, around the circuit of the Antilles; [17] perhaps to the Archipelagoes of the Central Pacific. (Great cheering.) The pioneers are on the way: who can tell how far and fast [18] they will travel? Who that compares the North America of 1753, but a century ago, and numbering but a million of souls of Euro-[19] pean origin; or still more, the North America of 1653, when there was certainly not a fifth of that number;—who that compares this [20] with the North America of 1853 with its population of twenty-two

millions of European origin, and its thirty one States, will venture to assign limits to our growth—will dare to compute the time-table of our railway progress, or lift so much as a corner of the curtain that hides the crowded events of the coming century? (Great cheering.) This only we can plainly see: the old world is rocking to its foundations. From the Gulf of Finland to the Yellow Sea, every thing is shaken. The spirit of the age has gone forth to hold his great review, and the kings of the earth are moved to meet him at his coming. (Cheers.) The band which holds the great powers of Europe together in one political league, is strained to its utmost tension. The catastrophe may, for a while, be staved off, but to all appearance, they are hurrying to the verge of one of those conflicts, which, like those of Pharsalia and Actium, affect the condition of states for twice ten centuries. (Sensation.) The Turkish empire, encamped but for four centuries on the frontiers of Europe, and the Chinese monarchy, contemporary with David and Solomon, are alike crumbling. While these events are passing in the Old World, a tide of emigration, which has no parallel in history, is pouring westward across the Atlantic, and eastward across the Pacific, to our shores. The real political vitality of the world seems moving to the new hemisphere, whose condition and fortunes it devolves upon us and our children to mould and regulate. (Great cheering.) Sir, it is a grand, let me say a solemn thought, well calculated to still the passions of the day, and to elevate us above the paltry strife of parties. (Applause.) It teaches us that we are called to the highest, and I do verily believe the most momentous trust that ever devolved upon one generation of men. Let us meet it with a corresponding temper and purpose; with the wisdom of a well-instructed purpose; with the foresight and preparation of a glorious future; not on the narrow platforms of party policy and temporary expediency, but in the broad and comprehensive spirit of '76. (Great and long continued cheering.)

ADDRESS OF REV. E. H. CHAPIN,

AT THE NEW-YORK HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION;

SEPTEMBER 29th. 1853.

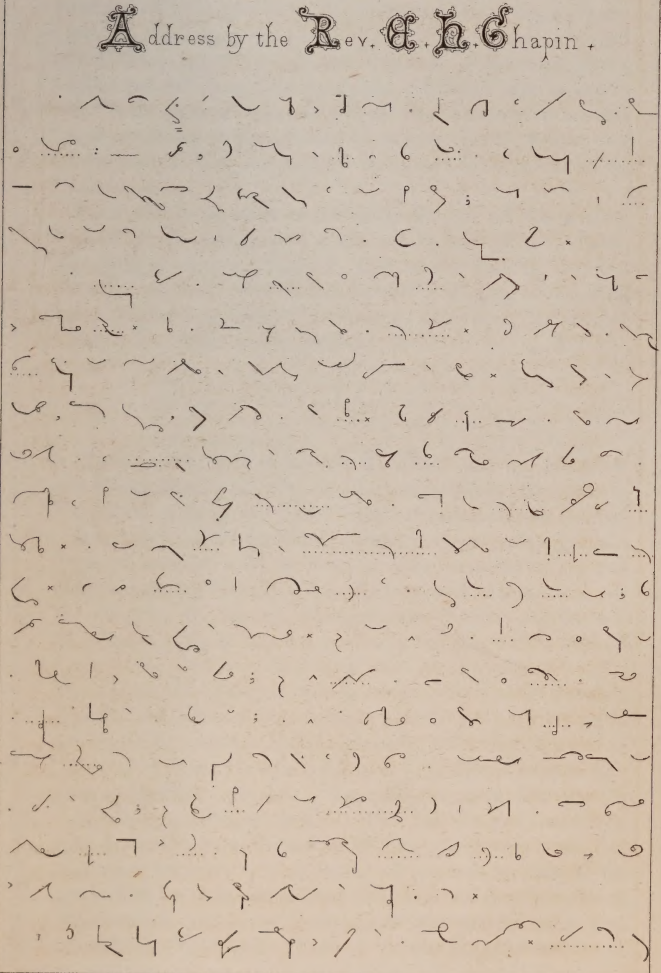
[1] The Rev. Mr. Chapin, on being introduced to the audience, mounted a table laden with rare flowers, and spoke as follows:—

[2] *Ladies and Gentlemen:* I was invited to address you this evening and without having had much time given me for preparation, I can [3] assure you that you will not be bored with any set speech; indeed I am but ill-prepared for any effort, having but just returned from a [4] long and fatiguing journey.

The fact that we are an intensely *practical* people, is matter either [5] of reproach, or of commendation, according to the critic's point of view. It is a characteristic natural to our position and our history. [6] Thrown recently upon a primeval soil, we have had, in many respects, to perform the initial work of civilization. We have been [7] obliged to fell forests, clear farms, bridge rivers, and build cities. And, then, just as we had acquired a place among the nations of the [8] earth, and were casting about for some method of employing our energies, these marvellous material agents, steam and electricity, were [9] set in play, challenging all our young enterprise, and creating for our vast resources world-wide facilities. And one may be easily [10] tempted to overlook our internal absorption in wondering at the glory of our achievement. Old as the theme is, it always comes to [11] us with a force ever fresh, ever new; this result eclipsing the fabled achievements of romance. To think in how short a time man has [12] subdued nature, and transformed it to the conceptions of his genius; to think how rapidly a great people has overspread a continent, and [13] outstripped the dynasties of a thousand years; and how the wilderness has blossomed into towns, and the insignificant colonial sea-ports [14] are now shadowing every bay with their sails, and enclosing the commerce of the globe in a chain of ships; to think of this one city [15] which, in the historian's measurement, was but yesterday a green silence reposing at the gate of the sea, and to-day this cosmopolitan [16] life rushes through its veins, and the nations of the earth make it a theatre for the splendid rivalry of industry and art.

[17] But, on the other hand, it cannot be denied that we are justly exposed to the charge of an excessive materialism. We are over-busy

Address by the Rev. E. H. Chapin.



and over-anxious. It is remarked that in the countenances of an American audience there is apt to prevail an intense, care-worn expression. We enjoy our amusements in rather a solemn way, and in almost any assemblage you will find rows of faces that have a dollar and cent stamp fixed upon them. Whatever may be said in behalf of the glorious achievements of our time, and the great interests of the week-day world, we cannot help perceiving the dangers that are involved in these, and therefore the great need of counteracting influences.

Those who in the spirit of this utilitarian age, ask the practical benefit of an institution such as this, can be most easily answered. The utility of fruits and flowers! Is there, can there be, any limit to what has been, and what will be said, in all ages, and the wide world over, of their tender and beneficent ministries? So lovely in their use, so useful in their loveliness, are these

> "Daffodils
> That come before the swallow dares, and tint
> The winds of March with beauty. Violets dim,
> But sweeter than the lids of Juno's eyes
> Or Cytherea's breath."

There are two kinds or methods of utility. The one is obvious and direct; it turns out palpably before us in dollars and cents, in bread and clothing, and a good many recognize no utility but this.

But there is a kind of utility that comes in the way of general culture; it does not make us richer or more successful in any one definite shape, but ennobles and enlarges our entire nature.

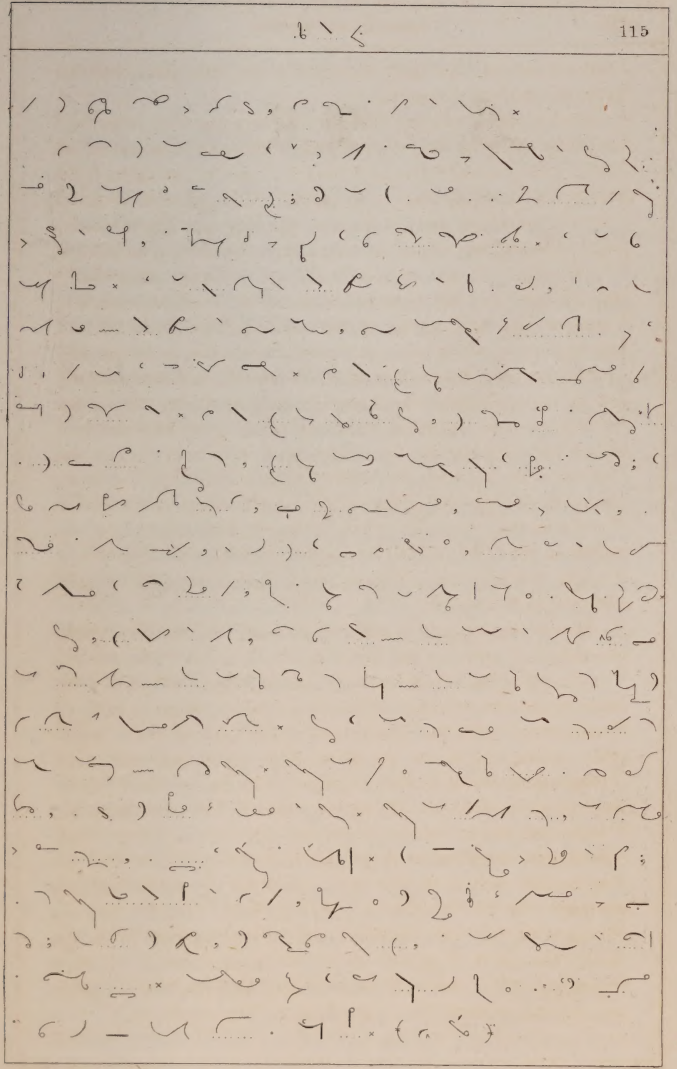
Consider, too, the suggestive influence of plants and flowers. They have a power in this way in the city that they do not exercise even in the country. The power and charm of contrast. The little flower that sprang up through the hard pavement of Picciola's prison, was beautiful from contrast with the dreary sterility which surrounded it. So here, amid rough walls, are these fresh tokens of nature. And oh! the beautiful lessons which flowers teach to children, especially in the city. The child can grasp with ease the delicate suggestions of flowers. And then the poor seamstress, what consolation comes to her from the little box of mignionette that stands on the garret window ledge. It speaks to her daily of the green fields far away, and in those sunny slopes of May her sadness is forgotten, and it may be that by its influence her virtue lives sanctified and preserved. [Cheers.] It tells her, that that Provi-

dence which so solicitously ministers to the little plant, will not forget the children of penury.

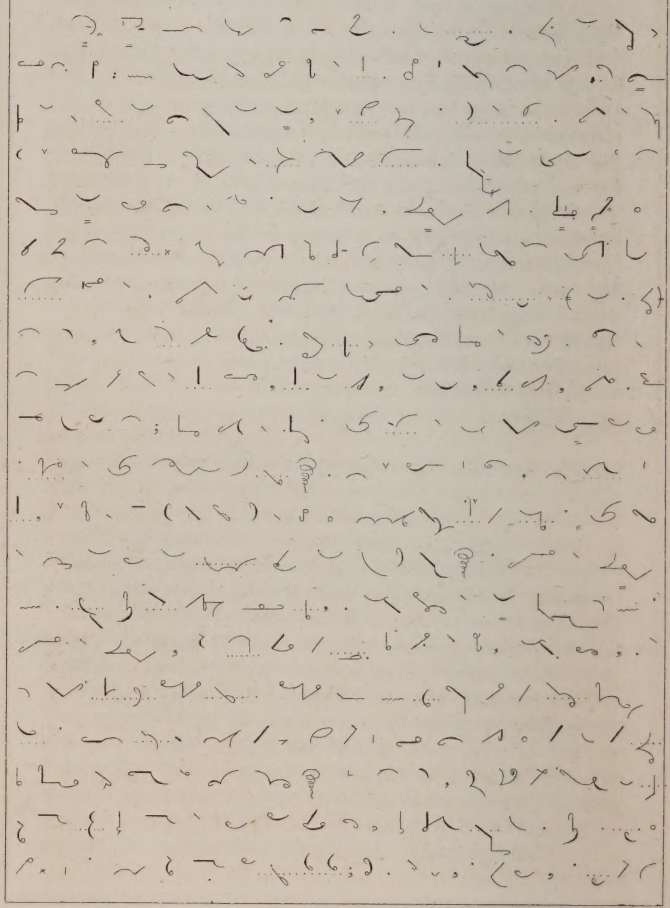
Let me say in closing, that I would urge the cultivation, and the public exhibition of flowers especially, because they are not entirely what is called "practically useful;" there is in them an influence and a charm like that which pertains to the splendors of sunset, the autumnal tints, and the shadows that sail over the everlasting hills. We need this unworldly attraction. We need to be lifted up by the suggestion that we are not all dust and ashes, or made for material ends — by the suggestion of something indefinite, something inexpressible, with which we are allied, and to which we tend, but which now we cannot completely grasp. Let us be thankful for this unmarketable excellence, which is scattered so freely abroad. Let us be thankful for the possession of these flowers, whose fragrance sweetens the laborer's toil, and whose glory lines the traveller's way, thankful for this unmeasured, indefinable beauty that saturates the universe; that flows among the stern realities of our lot, glows through the smoke of the furnace, clings to the furrow, and overhangs the rough quarry, to show us that grand as the conception is, life is not all for work, and that rebukes that mere science which, stripping the veils from nature, reveals it as only a stupendous and austere machine.

Flowers, though born of earth, we may well believe,—if anything of earthly soil grows in the higher realm—if any of its methods are continued—if any of its forms are identical there, will live on the banks of the River of Life. Flowers! that in all our gladness, in all our sorrow, are never incongruous—always appropriate. Appropriate in the church, as expressive of its purest and most social themes, and blending their sweetness with the incense of prayer. Appropriate in the joy of the marriage hour, in the loneliness of the sick-room, and crowning with prophecy the foreheads of the dead.

They give completeness to the associations of childhood; and are appropriate even by the side of old age, strangely as their freshness contrasts with the wrinkles and the gray hairs; for still they are suggestive, they are symbolical of the soul's perpetual youth, the inward blossoming of immortality, the amaranthine crown. In their presence we feel that when the body shall drop as a withered calyx, the soul shall go forth like a winged seed. [Loud applause.]



Speech by M. Kossuth.



SPEECH OF M. KOSSUTH,

AT THE LONDON TAVERN, MAY 16, 1853;

On the presentation of a copy of Shakspere's works, the product of a penny subscription by 10,000 of the working classes of England.

LORD DUDLEY STUART IN THE CHAIR.

M. Kossuth came forward amid great cheering, and, after mounting a chair in obedience to the calls of the meeting, said:

Having upon serious consideration of time and circumstances, already before my return from America, decided not to speak any more publicly in England, I lost so much the ease of style and habit of oratory, that I scarcely can forbear to feel embarrassed like a *debutant*, in venturing with my broken English once more to offend the language in which a Shakspere wrote and Douglas Jerrold has just charmed my ears. I fear the melody of its tunes will break at the fibres of my unwieldy tongue, like the chords of a harp under the metallic fingers of an iron hand. ["No," and cheers.] My Lord, I have here received this evening a precious addition to the numerous tokens of friendship and sympathy to my country, with which people of different climates, different in origin, in language, religious worship, habits, and political organization, have honored me; tokens worthy to adorn the national hall of new-born Hungary when once the trials of national misfortune shall pass. [Cheers.] And may I sink or swim, may I live or die, I trust to God they will be placed there, to stand as memorials of the brotherly tie which unites the national members of mankind in one common family, which has one common Father there above. [Cheers.] The works of Shakspere—a valuable treasure by the artistical execution itself, a noble specimen of English typographic art—the works of Shakspere, of that mighty genius which cast its rays of instruction, ennobling sentiments, and of heart-burning delight through centuries past, and centuries to come—those bright rays which pierce triumphantly even the gloom of our too material age, and the lustre of which but grows more radiant as age after age showers its darkness upon the grave of his mortal remains! [Cheers.] Why, my Lord, there are associations of such comprehensive nature attached to this gift, that though it were the gift of one single generous friend, it would deserve to be taken for a treasure and valued as such. But the merit of this gift is not compassed within these; there is a point yet, the chief one, the sound of which will

gladden many a sad heart on the banks of the Danube, in my far native land, and that point, my Lord, is, that these works of Shakspere, here, are the gift of 10,000 English working men! Why, my Lord, that looks like something of public opinion, I dare say. Penny by penny, ennobled by the noblest title of property, hard, honest work, is a revelation of the people of England's feelings. [Cheers.] To be sure those 10,000 working men, who thus honor me, are not yet the people of England. [Cheers.] My Lord, that I know, but they are from the people, bone from its bone, and blood from its blood, who think and feel as the people does, and cannot otherwise think and feel but just as the people does; the people which in its uncorrupted spontaneous manifestations, was, is, and always will be, the purest revelation of mankind's divine origin [cheers;] the people which, with its plain, natural aspirations, often points out a better direction of policy, and is a more reliable guide to the most learned politicians than all the contorted sophistry of twisted imagination [cheers], like as Shakspere has drawn from the limpid source of nature, more truth, more beauty, and a more instructive philosophy than all the scholastic controversy of his age could have taught him. [Cheers.]

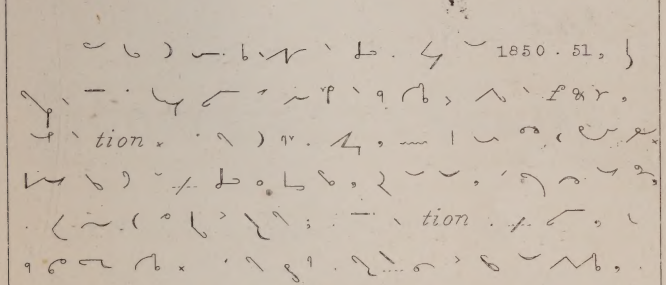
The name of Shakspere carries back my memory as far as 1837. For having dared to claim my lawful right, I was in prison till the voice of my nation's universal indignation released me. For months I was there in a damp, lonely chamber, seeing neither the sky nor the earth, with none of those inexhaustible consolations which bountiful nature affords to misfortune and sufferings. And there I was without a book to read, without a pen to write; there I was with God, with my tranquil conscience, and with meditation alone. [Cheers.] But it is fearful to be thus alone, with nothing to arrest the musing eye. Imagination raises its dreadful wings, and carries the mind in a magnetic flight to portentous regions, of which no philosophy has ever dreamt. I gathered up all the strength of my mind, and bade it stop that dangerous soaring. [Cheers.] It was done, as I resolved, and I became afraid of myself. [Cheers.] So I told my jailers to give me something to read. "Yes," answered they,"but nothing political." "Well, give me Shakspere, with an English grammar and a dictionary; that you will take, I trust, not to be political." "Of course not," answered they, and gave it to me, and there I sat musing over it. For months it was a sealed book to me, as the hieroglyphs long were to Champolion, and as Layard's Assyrian monu-

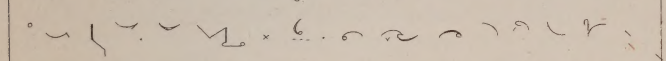
ments still are. But at last the light spread over me, and I drank in full cups, with never-quenched thirst, from that limpid source of delightful instruction and of instructive delight. Thus I learnt the little English I know. But I learnt something more besides. I learnt politics. What! politics from Shakspere? Yes, gentlemen. What else are politics than philosophy applied to the government of men, and what is philosophy but the knowledge of nature and of the human heart; and who ever penetrated deeper into the recesses of these mysteries than did Shakspere? He furnished me the materials —contemplative meditation wrought out the rest. Years passed over my head—years full of strange vicissitudes, which, amid their incessant, comprehensive toils, have left to the patriot, to the publicist, to the legislator, to the minister, and at last to the governor occupied to defend his country against the unjust attack of two empires—has left I say, no time, and the subsequent exile in Turkey, no opportunity, to renew acquaintance with that mute but eloquent teacher of mine; and I really thought I had long forgotten the little of your language I had learned from him, till on the very day when some foreign papers, with malignant scorn, told the world what a glorious task it would be for Lord Dudley Stuart to carry me, on my arrival in England, from town to town like a strange beast, and to tire out his own eloquence in introducing me to the men of England, to whom I would bow expressively with a howling growl, like a full blood Indian of the far West, not being able to utter one English word [cheers]—on that very day, I say, landing at Southampton, my kind and generous friend, Mr. Andrews, took me, yet half sea-sick, down to the Common Council Hall, and bade me answer to the welcome I was honored with. I really shuddered at the task; but the genius of my teacher had torn the veil from my memory, and the generous forbearance of Englishmen bore with the unwieldiness of my ignorance. [Cheers.] Since that, in one uninterrupted series of eight months here, and in America, from New-York to St. Louis in the West, thence to New Orleans and Mobile in the South, and back to Massachusetts, glorious by the universality of the people's education, and by the people's general welfare, I had to speak more than 600 times. I had to speak to city magistrates, to delegations of cities and congregations, to the Congress of and the Legislatures in the United States, and to thousands of thousands of the people here and there. I had to answer many of the most eloquent speakers of our age, before the accomplished mas-

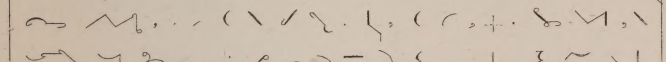
tership of whom my orations sank to atomic insignificance. I had to speak in academic halls, where—to use the words of an American orator—eloquence is made the business of life; in vast cities which poured out by hundred thousands their people to hail me; in those great gathering places where the rivers of people have their confluence; and millions of free men listened to my stammering voice; and millions of free men cheered these, my stammering words, till at last, after all excitement long ago subsided—and I carefully avoided stirring it up again—9,000 English working men, with a delicacy nearly bordering on poetry, honor me with such a precious testimony of their friendship and regard. [Cheers.] Why, my Lord, has all this occurred to me on account of the little English I know, or in compliment of the foreign accent which clashingly hurts the hearing of Englishmen? It is that I touched a chord to which there is a thrilling echo in the breast of every honest man. It is because my theme was liberty, the very name of which is enough to electrify man's heart, and to bring tears of joy or tears of compassion to his eyes. It was because I spoke of my country's virtues and of its unmerited misfortune, and held up its bleeding image to the world—a theme which cannot fail to move man's heart, to make his blood boil up with execration against tyranny, and with hatred against injustice and despotism—a theme sad enough to make the very stones in the street cry out for compassion and for sympathy. [Cheers.] The best thanks, in my opinion, are the pledge which I give you in the name of my beloved people, that, abiding our time, we will endure sufferings, persecution, oppression, but we will not despair. [Cheers.] No adversities shall bend our resolution to have our country restored to its national rights; and to see it once more independent and free. Tyrants may rage in blind fury and decimate the patriots of Hungary; still, the day of retribution shall come. Yes, my Lord, the hangman's rope may stifle the curse on the oppressor's head, [cheers] which is mingled with the dying victim's last prayer, but no power on earth can prevent that curse from falling down on the oppressor's head [cheers] because there is a God in heaven and there will be justice on earth. [Cheers.] The blood from the patriot's heart spilt at the tyrant's command may deluge the soil of our fatherland, and dogs may lick up what there was mortal in that blood, but no power on earth can prevent its immortal atoms from mounting to Almighty God—like as the blood of Abel did mount. [Cheers.] The bodies of the martyrs may rot in the cold

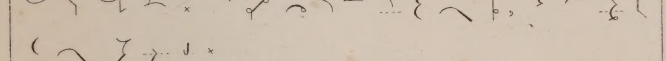
grave, a meat for the worms; but their immortal spirits will gather round the throne of the Eternal, praying for justice to their down-trodden native land; and there they stand, and their name is legion. [Cheers.] I see them with the eyes of my soul. The prisons may be filled with new victims day by day, till thieves and felons have to be amnestied to get a place for persecuted patriots. Exiles may be spread over the wide world, some of them corrupted by long distress, others surrounded by lurking spies; and the people at home, those millions of unnamed demigods with immortal souls, and with sacred aspirations in their souls—they may drag silently their chains, with no tears more in their eyes, its source being outwept—with no curse on their lips to be dressed in words, for 'tis too deep. [Cheers.] All this may be done—it is—and many things besides. [Cheers.] There is no power on earth to make a man love his tyrant and hate his native land—no power on earth to make Hungary and Italy not to detest and abhor the bloody, perjurious House of Austria. [Loud cheers.] With that truth before our eyes, what contemptible mountebankery it is to see the despots and their helpmates assuming that, were it not for some so called conspirators Italy would love Austrian tyranny, and Hungary would get reconciled to its unutterable sufferings and wrongs. Conspirators! But in the name of all that is sacred to man, those oppressors are the conspirators against God, against humanity, against the peace of the world! It is they who make Europe boil like a volcano, and the Continent quake to the very foundation of society! I beseech you but to read the Declaration of Independence of Hungary. I will let it be reprinted, provided it be lawful in England to print it, that it may be recalled to the memory of the world. [Laughter and cheers.] I beseech you to read it, and then I would like to see who in the face of high Heaven will call Francis Joseph "illustrious youth, the hope of his people" and we will see who it is whom the uncorrupted and incorruptible public opinion shall call a traitor and a conspirator. [Cheers.] That conspiracy they shall never arrest. I for one declare, in the face of high Heaven, that enjoying your country's protection, [cheers] I certainly desire to respect scrupulously your country's laws, [cheers] but so long as there is life in me, I will love freedom, I will remain faithful to my fatherland, and, never despairing of its future, will continue to watch with intense solicitude the electric spark of opportunity from the hands of bountiful Providence, to catch from it the sacred flame of emancipation from lawless oppression which my country is suffering.

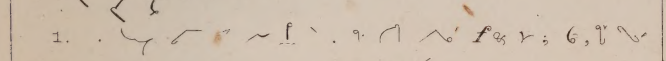
Improvement

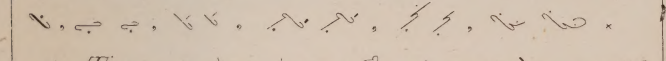


1. 

2. *Tion*, 

3. 

4. 

5. *A an* & *and* 

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OF

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1. Phonographers who teach the arts professionally or privately, who can not, on account of other duties, attend to the gratuitous correction of exercises of learners through the post, but who are willing to answer letters of inquiry, or letters of Phonographers soliciting advice or information on matters connected with Phonography or Phonetics.

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